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The Bombay Gazette

No. 11.507 New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1885.
L. TASMANIA	4488	800	R. B. Haselwood	23rd Oct.
—ASSAM	3038	500	S. F. Cole	30th „
L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	6th Nov.
M. ROME	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	13th „
L. CLYDE	4121	800	E. M. Edmond	20th „
—GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	27th „
L. HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	4th Dec.
M. PARRAMATTA	47 9	900	W. D. Anderson	11th „
L. ANCONA	3128	60	R. G. Murray	18th „
—NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	25th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	30th Oct.
MIRZAPORE	3587	600	R. Harvey	13th Nov.
CATHAY	2983	500	J. P. Hassall	27th „
NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	11th Dec.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, October 14, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st Nov. 1885.
CHINA	5,000	850	1st Dec. 1885.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st Jan. 1886.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

AUSTRO- HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885
ORION	S. Mersa	3,500	550	2nd Nov.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	2nd Dec.
				1886.
AMPHITRITE	C. Lazzarich	4,500	600	2nd Jan.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885.
AMPHITRITE	C. Lazzarich	4,500	600	29th Oct.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay,
September 29, 1885

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Comdrs.	About 1885.
CLAN OGILIVE	2,150	G. Nelson	30th Oct.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs.	About 1885.
*CLAN MURRAY	2,100	E. Worfolk	23rd Oct.
„ FORBES	2,450	J. A. Guard	2nd Nov.
* „ MACDONALD	2,650	Wm. Miller	13th „
* „ MUNROE	2,200	R. H. Betteley	23rd „
„ CAMERON	2,450	F. Ereaut	3rd Dec.
„ BUCHANAN	2,9 0	H. T. M ypee	13th „
„ GRAHAM	2,950	C. Alexanderson	23rd „
			1886
„ MACKENZIE	2,950	Wm. Elliott*	4th Jan.

* These steamers do not carry passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 4-50.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th October, 1885.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these Watches to the trade.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at the office and at the book-sellers.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATIS," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 23rd October, 1885, at 11 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on Monday, 19th October, at 11 a.m. (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail,) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,661 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 21st October, at 4 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th October, 1885. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE following Sailings have been arranged :—

	Capt.	Tons	H.P.	On or about
S.S. MERTON HALL	Barne	4,100	500	7th Nov. 1885.
S.S. RYDAL HALL	Buck	2,700	400	25th „ „

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th Oct. 1885.

THE s. s. "CLAN OGILVIE" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Matches, oil, acids and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at consignees' risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

All claims should be presented to the Captain of the steamer, by whom all such are payable before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained by him.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Agents inward for s.s. Clan Ogivie.
Bombay, 14th Oct., 1885.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

ROASTED and ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each

Cash, Re. 1-2.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

BOMBAY CHUTNEY,

Prepared with the purest and finest ingredients at their Manufactory, Byculla, is indisputably the best condiment of its kind in India.

Per Bottle, Cash Re. 1.

TREACHER & Co. (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHOICE INDIAN TEAS

FROM THE

KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, Limited.

THE KOUSANIE TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District orignally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have grained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

CASH PRICE LIST.

KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known specialty from the Kousanie Gardens.	1 lb. pkt. per pkt.	1 6
	2 lb. pkt. per pkt.	2 12
	5 lb. catties per catty	6 12
SOUCHONG, Finest in 2 lb. packets	per packet	2 12
PEKOE, Finest in 2lb. packets	per packet	3 0
HYSON, Young (green)	1 lb. packet	1 10
ORANGE PEKOE, Finest	„	1 10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE.	in 1 lb. pkt. per packet	1 0
	in 2 lb. pkt. per packet	2 0
* TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD a small broken leaf Tea	per lb.	0 10

Special Wholesale Terms to the Trade.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency,

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

POLO PONIES.

1 g c b p Bulbul Rs. 300.
2 r c b p Strawberry Rs. 300.
3 ch c b p Firefly Rs. 200.

The above are all first class polo ponies and took part in the recent tournament. Ponies all go in harness.
No. 2 is particularly good harness pony.
Nos. 2 and 3 good jumpers.
No. 3 winner of many Gymkhana chases.

Apply to owner, Lt. TISDALL, R. A., Colaba.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to the 24th instant, for the construction of proposed NEW GOODS SHED at Dabhoi and PORTERS' and POINTSMEN'S QUARTERS at Bhadurpur, on HIS HIGHNESS the GAEKWAR'S RAILWAY. Plans, specifications and conditions of contract may be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer of this Company.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. S. S. BISSET'
Agent.
Bombay, dated 10th October, 1885.

ELASTIC SILK GOODS.

Manufactured expressly for us and warranted to stand wear in a Hot climate better than any other similar goods obtainable in India.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
Chemists to His Excellency the Governor,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Anklets	per pair,	Rs. 5-0.
Knee Caps	per pair,	„ 6-0.
Stockings	per pair,	„ 9 and 10.
Wristlets	per pair,	„ 4-8.

ELASTIC SILK GOODS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissary of Ordnance, Bombay, up to 27th October, 1885, for the supply of IRON to the Commissary of Ordnance, Bombay, from 1st November, 1885, up to the 31st March, 1886. The term "more" includes the supply of stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original tender.

II.—Printed forms of "Lists or Schedules" of the stores (more or less) for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, and obtainable at this office daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. (Sundays and holidays excepted), up to noon on the 23rd October, 1885, after which no forms will be issued.

III.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms, which are procurable on application at this office, at the rate of eight annas for each set.

IV.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, the 27th October, 1885. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

V.—All further particulars obtainable from the undersigned.

T. WALKER, Lt.-Col., R.A.,
Commissary of Ordnance.
Bombay Arsenal, 15th October, 1885.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

THESE Wines are generally admitted to be the most delicate and fragrant as well as the most wholesome produced in the world. Our cheaper qualities have a good bouquet, and exercise a most stimulating effect on the appetite ; the higher qualities have an aromatic flavour and a velvety softness to the palate, containing but a comparatively small percentage of Alcohol. They are specially adapted for use in India.

STILL WINES.		PER DOZ. Bottles. Rs. a.	CASH Half Bottles Rs. a
LAUBENHEIM	A light dinner wine, sound and adapted for general use.	17 0	9 8
GEISENHEIM.	Good flavour and body, can be well recommended	20 0	11 0
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs)	Of great fragrance, pure and natural	24 0	
HOCKHEIM	A very agreeable dinner wine, soft, delicate, and fine	24 0	13 0
NIERSTEIN	Very soft and good bouquet	27 0	14 8
LIEBFRAUMILCH	A very fine full-bodied wine, rich in character and flavour.	33 0	17 8
JOHANNISBERG	The perfection of Hocks, highly aromatic flavour and deliciously soft to the taste	42 0	23 0
SPARKLING WINES.			
SUPERIOR HOCK	Delicate flavour and bouquet.	35 0	19 0
FINEST EHRENBREITSTEIN	The very finest wine of its kind	42 0	23 0
FINE MOSELLE	Fine, full flavour	30 0	16 8
SUPERIOR MOSELLE	Very fragrant	34 0	19 0
FINEST NONPAREIL	Very rich, delicious bouquet	41 0	22 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

AUSTRALIAN WINES

FROM

CALDWELL & Co. MELBOURNE VICTORIA.

THE UNDERMENTIONED WINES are recommended for their PURITY, SOUNDNESS and GENERAL EXCELLENCE.

Claret	qts.	Rs. 13 0	per doz.
„	pts.	„ 7 4	„
Hermitage, (a fine clarety Wine)	qts.	„ 17 8	„
„	pts.	„ 9 8	„
Chablish	qts.	„ 18 0	„
„	pts.	„ 9 12	„

W. J. ESSAI.
BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES.
FORBES STREET, Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES—Cumballa Hill and Market.
TERMS—Strictly Ready Money.

WHOLESALE. **H. VOGEL & CO.,** RETAIL.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,

WE have just received by S. S. Ancona a large number of SUPERIOR WATCHES, comprising fine and richly enamelled Diamond and Pearl set fancy Gold Watches, Chronographs with flying chronograph and minute hands, double dial, Repeaters, Independent flying centre seconds Watches and other Gold, Silver and Metal Watches, ranging in Price from Rs. 10 to Rs. 2,000.

We offer now the following Watches at specially reduced prices for sale, and we can recommend them to every one who desires to possess a reliable and lasting time-keeper.

Silver double case Keyless lever 19 best quality at	Rs. 45
„ „ „ Key winder ¾ plate lever 17	„ 25
„ ½ hunter keyless lever 19	„ 38
„ ½ „ key winder ¾ plate lever 16	„ 26
„ open face keyless lever 18 best quality	„ 35
„ „ „ „ cyl. „ „	„ 28
„ „ „ key winder „ „	„ 25
Metal hunting keyless lever campaign watch with bold hands and figues on the dial, stands any amount of rough ware	„ 22
Metal open face „ „ „ „	„ 22
„ „ „ „ strong and serviceable original campaign,	„ 20
Metal Compass watch, very suitable for navigators and surveyors	„ 30
„ Waterproof „	„ 32

REPAIRS OF WATCHES, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Are all executed with precision and despatch by Mr. Vogel himself, who has been first class Watchmaker and Repairer in the firm of Lund and Blockley since they started their branch business in Bombay. Please apply for Mr. Vogel's testimonials which have been obtained by him from high Government and other officials, and which we trust will be deemed a sufficient guarantee of the excellent characteristics of their Firm.

H. VOGEL & CO.,
HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

TROOPING SEASON, 1885-86.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

HAVE always in Stock a large and varied assortment of

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES,

SUITABLE FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN FOR THE VOYAGE TO OR FROM EUROPE.

Travellers are respectfully requested to inspect their Stock, a detailed Catalogue of which it is impossible to offer.

THEIR PRICES ARE BEYOND COMPETITION.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,
ESPLANADE-ROAD AND CHURCH-GATE-STREET,
BOMBAY.

DUNNETT & CO.,

CIVIL & MILITARY BOOT-MAKERS.

WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Heavy) Rs. 22-8 Per Pair.

WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Medium) Rs. Per Pair.

WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Light) Rs. 18 Per Pair

WATERPROOF COMPOSITION for the above

Regulation Boots of every description made to order.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Lace and Buttoned Boots and Shoes for walking, etc. Patent-Leather Dress-Boots, Pumps, Lawn-Tennis Shoes, etc., etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

BOMBAY.

THE PUBLIC SHOW A DECIDED PREFERENCE FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOFORTES.

READ EXTRACTS FROM TESTIMONIALS.

DURABILITY :—"The last Piano I bought from you I took up to Mount Abu with me, and notwithstanding it had travelled 400 miles by rail previously, it arrived after 16 miles in bullock cart, at the top of a Hill, in excellent Tune. On my return to Ahmedabad the Piano accompanied me, and has as yet not required tuning. The facts speak for themselves. 500 miles by rail and 30 odd in a bullock cart, and the instrument in perfect order at the end of it."

"During the last 8 months it has had two long journeys—one from Bombay to Jacobabad, and the other from that place here (Deesa) * * * Notwithstanding the Piano is in excellent order."

"Standing the test of this trying climate most wonderfully."

"The more it is used the richer and softer it is."

TONE :—"Its tone is much admired, and we are thoroughly satisfied."

"It has always kept its brilliancy and sweetness of tone."

"Beautiful Tone." "A very good and sweet tone." "Full and rich in tone." "Brilliant in tone." "The Piano you sold me 18 months ago has both improved in tone and touch." "Sweet and brilliant in tone."

TOUCH :—"Charmingly flexible." "Soft, pleasant, and easy to the touch." "Has a flexible Touch." "The touch is so excellent that one does not tire playing."

TUNE-KEEPING :—"After 8 months of continual hammering by my many bachelor friends and myself, the Piano is in splendid order ; but if your tuner comes up this side soon, I should like him to tune it to prevent my being *non plussed* for a tuner by accident."

"Piano travelled about with me in the District of Kattiawar for some years, during which time it was not even once tuned."

"My Piano has been in constant use for 19 months, and has never been tuned. It is a wonderful instrument."

ACTION :—"I do not recognise any jingling when the pedal is made use of." "I have never found their Action fail." "Good repeating Action." "No metallic jingling."

STANDS THE CLIMATE OF INDIA :—Notwithstanding the instrument having stood in a room which is open and exposed to the breeze all day and all night, its brilliancy of tone is perfect, and is in every respect as good as the day we bought it. "Wood has never warped." "The frame is perfect."

WORKMANSHIP :—"Speaks well for the workmanship and material, for it has travelled on the journey from Bombay here over 1,000 miles by rail and seventy-five by native bullock train."

OPINIONS :—"It is, I believe, a generally acknowledged fact that they are the best Pianos for this country." "The Schiedmayer and Soehne's Piano gives me every satisfaction. I could not get a better instrument." "A. I. Piano for the Country." "Always my favourite."

SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

SCOTCH WHISKY,

Universally approved of for its Purity, Mellowness and Aroma.

"FERRINTOSH"

Commands a large sale, being unequalled at the Price.
Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft spirit genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKEY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23 ; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

BOMBAY.

ALSO OF LONDON, CALCUTTA, BORDEAUX, MADRAS, LAHORE, KARACHI.

FOUR GOLD AND TWO SILVER MEDALS were awarded to us and Correspondents whom we represented at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

CASH. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	CASH. Per case. 2 doz. pts. Rs. a.	LIQUEURS, &c.	CREDIT. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Per case. 2 doz. pts. Rs. a.
51 8	53 8	Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange and White	54 0	56 0
...	7 8	Chartreuse, green, per bottle ...	7 12	...
...	6 8	Do. yellow „	6 12	...
61 8	63 8	Benedictine from the Monastery	64 8	67 8
53 4	57 0	Maraschino de Zara, best	55 8	59 8
49 8	...	Noyeau de Martinique	51 8	...
38 8	...	Kümmell, finest Riga	40 0	...
40 4	42 4	Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	42 0	44 0
27 0	...	Orange Bitters, best	28 0	...
15 8	...	Vermouth	16 0	...
...	28 8	Assorted Liqueurs, choice, per doz. pts.	...	29 8
13 8	...	Lime-Juice Cordial	14 0	...
		BEER.		
5 8	3 12	Bass's Champagne Ale, "The Bull Dog" Bottling	5 12	4 0
5 8	3 12	Guinness's Extra Stout, "The Bull Dog" Bottling	5 12	4 0
5 0	3 8	German Pale Ale ...	5 4	3 12
5 0	3 8	Pilsener Beer	5 4	3 12
		CIDER.		
6 8	4 0	Champagne Cider ...	7 0	4 4
6 8	...	Norfolk "Dry, sparkling Cider"	7 0	...
4 0	2 4	Minerva Mineral Water	4 4	2 8

CASH. Per Gallon without Jar. Rs. a.		COGNAC IN JARS.	CREDIT. Per Gallon without Jar. Rs. a.
15 8	Cognac * * * *	Very superior Old Pale	16 0
13 8	„ * * *	Superior Old Pale	14 0
11 12	„ * *	Fine Old, very soft	12 0
10 12	„ *	Capital Peg, finest	11 0

WHISKY IN JARS.

9 0	Irish and Scotch, A 1 quality our own shipping	9 4

The Jars can be returned for refilling. We keep stocks of Cognacs and Whiskies in Wood. An allowance for the Jar will be made deducting all outlay for carriage to Godown.

Empty Jars for do.	1 gal.	Rs. 2 0 each.
Do. do. do.	2 „	„ 3 0 „
Do. do. do.	4 „	„ 4 0 „

Wood Taps, Re. 1-8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 4 each.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

CASH. 4 Gls. Per Jar Rs. a.	CASH. 13½ Gals. Octve Rs. a.	CASH. 27 Gals. Qtr Cask Rs. a.	CASH. 54 Gals. Hhd Rs. a.		CREDIT. 4 Gls. Per Jar. Rs. a.	CREDIT. 13½ Gals. Octve Rs. a.	CREDIT. 27 Gals. Qtr. Cask. Rs. a.	CREDIT. 54 Gals. Hhd. Rs. a.
40 0	118 0	226 0	439 0	MANZANILLA.	42 0	128 0	246 0	478 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

Hhd. 48 Gals. Rs. a.		Hhd. 48 Gals. Rs. a.
224 0	St. Estephe	239 8
178 0	Medoc...	186

Of these we keep Stocks from October to March only.

TRADERS AND MESS ALLOWANCES FROM ABOVE PRICES ON APPLICATION

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

ANY PERSON having claims against the estate of the late APOTHECARY A. LAFOND are requested to communicate with the undersigned before 16th November 1885, after which no claims will be recognized.

JOHN WATKINS, Captain,
2nd Battalion North Staff. Regiment.
President Comittee of Adjustment.
Mhow, 15th Oct., 1885.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN ZANZIBAR AND BOMBAY DIRECT.

S. S. "MALACCA," Captain SCHACHT, will LEAVE this for ZANZIBAR direct on or about SATURDAY, the 24th instant. For freight and passage, apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE, Agent.
Mandvi, Khoja Mohola, No. 57.

TO BE LET, from 1st November next, an upper-storeyed furnished BUNGALOW for about four months on "Doongersy-road," Malabar Hill. Rent, Rs. 200. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby-row.

TO LET, at Matheran for the present October season, "PARADISE LODGE," one of the best bungalows on the hill, containing a handsome drawing, dining, four bed and bath rooms, completely and handsomely furnished in every respect, and was occupied during the last March season by Lord Bishop of Bombay. Rent moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby-row.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. —A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation already advertised will be held here on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; & Secy. Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 16th October, 1885.

THE BHOWNUGGUR COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is herbey given that an EXTRAordinary GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholder sin the Bhownuggur Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No 7, Hummum-street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 26th day of October, 1885, at twelve o'clock noon, to consider the Directors report circulated, and to pass the special Resolutions thereto annexed if necessary.

By Order of the Board,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & CO.,
Secretaries.
7, Hummum-street, Bombay, 17th October, 1885.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.
NEW YEAR CARDS.
SEASON 1885-86.

MESSRS. THACKER AND Co., Ld., have just received a large and beautiful collection from all the well-known manufacturers for the present season, at prices from a few annas to Rs. 15, and are prepared to send out selections ON APPROVAL to known Customers on the following conditions:—

1. The approximate number and value of the Cards required to be stated when ordering, and three or four times the quantity will then be sent for choice.
2. Cards not required to be returned at once.
3. Packages of returns to bear the Name and Address of the Sender on the Cover.

LETTS'S DIARIES 1886.
NOW READY.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CARBOLIC MOUTH-WASH.
An Essential Requisite for the Toilet.
Heals all diseases of the gums.
Disinfects decayed Teeth.
An excellent gargle for soar throat.
An unparalleled Mouth-wash.
A purifier of foul breath.
Per Bottle, Ans. 12.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT
TIDMAN'S SEA SALT
TIDMAN'S SEA SALT
Per box of 7 lbs., As. 14.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Telephone No. 39.

GENUINE
BAEL-FRUIT CONFECTION.

THIS palatable and agreeable preparation is made from the fruit, preserving all its medicinal properties, for the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Disorders of the Bowels. It is much more liked and easily taken by children than other preparations of the fruit.

Per tin, Re. 1.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
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PRICE LISTS OF THEIR STOCK.
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Sent free on receipt of a card.
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SHIRAZ WINE.

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT of this really
SPLENDID WINE
OR
GRAPE JUICE
Is just received by the undersigned. A Trial Order is solicited.
Per Doz. Qts. Rs. 22.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WANTED, one OVERSEER on the temporary establishment, salary Rs. 50. Travelling allowance from Rs. 20 to 40 Apply by letter only to the "Executive Engineer, Khandesh, Malegaon." No attention will be paid to any applications if not accompanied by testimonials of having been in charge of actual works of construction as distinct from theory or surveying.

THOMAS SUMMERS, C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, K. D.

NOTICE.
HYDERABAD RACES—1885,

COMMUNICATIONS to the HONORARY SECRETARY, HYDERABAD RACES, should be addressed to the undersigned.

E. S. LUDLOW, Lt.-Col,
Honorary Secretary, Hyderabad Races.
12th October, 1885.

THE ROYAL FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

OFFERS are invited of a suitable PLOT of Land in Bombay for the Company's Mill. Apply stating situation, area, and terms to October 1885.

G. W. READ and Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, Apollo-street, 15th Oct., 1885.

HUDJUFF WORKS, ADEN.

STEAMERS REPAIRS promptly executed under the superintendence of skilled European Engineers. A stock of Engineers necessaries kept on hand. Apply to

LUKE, THOMAS & Co., Limited,
Steamer Point.

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INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION,
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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

THE JUSTLY CELEBRATED SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES are the most popular favourites for noiselessness and easy treadle-movements. Unparalled success. Gold Medal—Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883. Gold Medal—London Health Exhibition, 1884. Price-lists post-free. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK. —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier, to H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay. Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga. Dawks ready laid for Mahableshwar, Panchgani and Satara, on moderate terms. Address Main-street, Poona.

UNBREAKABLE WALL PLAQUES of sizes in handsome designs. 8as to Rs. 2 each. SPLASH SCREENS, Rs. 2 to 3 each.—BARTON & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

WANTED, good SPINNING MASTER. Address SPINNER, *Bombay Gazette.*

TO BE SOLD at Bennett's Auction TO-DAY, Mr. T. W. CROCKETT'S Victoria with bay Arab Horse and harness.

CREWEL EMBROIDERY SILK, best quality only. Fresh stock; all shades. Re. 1 per dozen skeins.—STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

APARTMENTS and BOARD with European Family in a pleasantly situate bungalow at Mazagon near tram and rail. Apply E. D., this office.

DEAR MAMA, do bring me one of those nice Black Satin Parasols, at Rs. 2-15, from the CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Esplanade-road.

CHEAPEST HOUSE in Bombay for Stationery, Glassware, Crockery, Fancy Goods, Toys, Albums, Stores and all useful things.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

PARUCKS FANCY BAZAAR, Esplanade Cross-road.—Fancy Blotting Pads at 5 ans each. Floral Albums, Plush Albums, Toys and Wheel of Life, etc.

WANTED, a Riding Horse not under 14 hands high. Price not to exceed Rs. 300. Send particulars and place where Horse can be seen to A B, care of this paper.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.—An elegant remedy for bowel complaint, a remedy for chronic Dysentery and Diarrhœa.—FERNANDES & Co, Chemists, &c., Bombay.

TO-DAY, dozen of Ices, Nougat, Pineapple, Vanilla, and Strawberry, Wines and Spirits of the best quality, at the VIENNA ICE-CREAM SALOON, Church gate-street, Fort.

CRYSTOLEUM, Canvasine, Kartaline Metallic Lustre goods arrived. Prices moderate.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No 33 Meadow-street.

TO-DAY'S ICES.—Pistachio and Strawberry Cream, Cream de Rose, Water Ice. Ham and Bacon, ans. 12 per lb., cooked Ham, Rs. 2 per lb. Oilmanstore, Indian Candiments.—MORENAS & Co.

BILLS of LADING Forms as approved by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Rs. 4-8 per 100

OUR metal keyless, medium size, "CONQUEROR" watches are unrivalled.—KANNY & Co., Watch, makers, 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

RUSSIAN KEROSINE OIL.—Very superior. 1 case containing 2 tins, Rs. 4-8. Apply to VOLKART BROTHERS.

GREAT NOVELTY! PHOTOGRAPHS transferred on to porcelain. Suitable for tombstones. Apply to ROBERT HOTZ, Hyderabad Deccan.

REDUCED PRICES.—Trimmed Hats and Bonnets. Mrs. COULSON, Milliner and Dress maker, Carnac-road, near Crawford Market.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

JAMS, &c.—Red Currant Jelly, Black Currant Jelly, Marmalade, Strawberry, and Raspberry Jam, Apple Jam, &c.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1 quire each. Rs. 4-8 per quire. J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street.

CEYLON TEA.—Rangalla Estate. Sample Tins of 6lbs. can be obtained from the Wholesale Agents, PHIPSON & Co., Bombay. Rs. 7-8 per tin.

SWAINE and ADENLEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, drivin and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co, Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM.—A remedy singularly efficacious in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sorethroat, &c. Agents for the Bombay Presidency.—ROGERS & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRENCH TILES and CEMENT—A fresh supply is expected about the 15th inst. Orders at reduced rates are being booked by Messrs. Tyabjee and Co., 15 Forbes-street.

FOR the NEW FAIR WEATHER TIME TABLES on the G. I. P. RAILWAY see the GUIDE published on the 15th instant, obtainable at all stations. Price ONE ANNA only.

JUST UNPACKED and FOR SALE, CHEAP, CHEAP. —Bismark Summer Merino Shirts, Superior Dressed Brown Balbriggan Shirts.—JOHN MAHOMED, 16 Meadow-street, Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE.—Hurgovun Vanmali & Co., Esplanade Cross-road, are closing their millinery and dressing department and disposing of their stock for next to nothing. Come early.

FOR SALE, Portable Engines by Clayton and Shuttleworth; Horizontal and Vertical Engines, Boilers and Steam Hoists by Shanks and Sons, from 4 to 20 H.P. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

ATTENTION! SELLING OFF! Zephyrs, Cambrics, & Pompadours, strong and fast possible colour. latest style for ladies' dresses; at 4 annas per yard, net cash or V. P. Samples free on application. Try at Y. A. LACKA & Co.

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.—MANIFEST and all other forms now in use in the Customs Department, printed on HOWARD and JONES'S PAPER, sold at the Custom House and at this office, For price per 100 apply to Manager.

PRIDE OF VIRGINA TOBACCO, Re 1-8-0 per half pound Tin. TAR HEEL, do., Re 1-8-0 per tin. —PEARSE, Apollo-street.

PHOTOGRAPHS! PHOTOGRAPHS!!

IMPORTED direct from the Continent. Artistic Studies from Life, Classical and Mythological Undraped Figures, Statuary Sacred and Secular Photographs, Portraits of Celebrities, Pretty Woman, English and French Actresses. Selections sent out on approval on receipt of deposit of 10s. and upwards. Price Lists and complete Catalogues post free. Address, Continental Novelty Co., 50, Leicester-square, London, W.C. The Trade supplied.

NEW DICTIONARIES for Civil and Military Officers and students of colleges. Persian and English, Royal 8 vo. sized, 668 pages, containing upwards of 36,000 classic and 4,000 modern Persian words. Price, Rs. 15. Its reverse part English and Persian containing 22,000 English and 80,000 Persian word and idioms of frequent occurrence. Price, Rs. 10. To be had from the compiler Maulur Fazli Ali, Regimental Munshi of the 4th King's Own Regiment, main street, Camp Poona, and his brother Munshi Mohamed Baker, Secretary to Turkish Consul-General, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay, on cash payment or per V. P. P.

ALL PERSONS having claims against, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late Lieut. BERNARD GWYN PRANCE, 2nd West India Regiment, a probationer for the Madras Staff Corps, and attached to the 3rd Madras Light Infantry, are requested to forward them to the undersigned by the 30th November, after which date no claims will be entertained.

WILLIAM O. FOORD, Lieut.-Col.,
3rd Regiment, L I., President Committee of Adjustment.
Toungoo, 1st October, 1885.

THE ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Broach, on Saturday, 17th October, 1885, at 4-30 p.m.—Madras time.

Business.—To confirm the following Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on 26th September, 1885:—

"That article 73 in the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by inserting five shares instead of ten for the qualification of a Director."

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Broach, October 3.

NOTICE is hereby given that the INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of MINDY VASADAVAROYLOO GAROO, of Bimilipatam and of the Nelum family, as represented by NALUM VEERIAH GARU, of Berhampore, CEASED as from FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1885, in our firm, and that the business in future will solely belong to Mr. F. J. V. MINCHIN.

MINCHIN, BROTHERS & CO.

WITH reference to the above notification, I beg to give notice that the business therein referred to will, in future, be conducted under the style and title of "THE ASKA SUGAR WORKS and DISTILLERY," and that I have THIS DAY APPOINTED Mr. LUDWIG O. LMANN, Manager.—Dated this 1st day of September, 1885.

F. J. V. MINCHIN.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. S. SHREECRUSHNAJEE & CO.

SALE of Remainder Choice and Valuable Oleographs, &c &c., in Splendid and Elegant Gilt Black Frames.
By the best artists without reserve.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. S. SHREECRUSNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Auction-room, at 1 p.m., an invoice of 12 cases Oleographs comprising the following subjects:—

Sets of Seasons, Beatrice, By the River, Sporting, Female Head, Snow Balling, Mary Queen of Scots, Sir Walter Raleigh Hay Field. Wise Tester, Duke of Wales, On the Rhine, Moss and Primrose.

Now on view and catalogues are ready.

S. SHREECRUSHNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 17th October, 1885.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

TEA TEA TEA
The cheapest and best in India.

Messrs. Z Horniman and Co, of Caluttа, will offer a consignment of their well-known teas at Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 17th instant, at p.m., at the rooms of Messrs. BENNETT and Co.

The tea is a favourite and much liked blend in the Bengal Presidency, and is packed in tins containing 1 and 2 lbs, nett, which will be offered in lots to suit purchasers. Partiesdesirous of buying can do so by sending their butlers, accompanied by a written authority, which will have the best attention of Messrs. Bennett and Co.

WORLEE TILE FACTORY.

To be sold by Public Auction, if not previously disposed of, on THURSDAY, the 19th November next, at 4 p. m., at Messrs. BENNETT and Company's Auction Rooms, at No. 5, Apollo-street, Bombay, the Factory and premises at Worlee, lately belonging to The Bombay Tile Company, Limited.

The premises adjoin the Worlee Bunder wharf, and the High Road, and are easy of access. They comprise about 15,500 square yards of land and buildings erected in 1883 consisting of a large tiled factory shed, three large tiled drying sheds and kiln, contain in working order a new boiler 22ft by 6ft diameter, by W. and J. Galloway and Sons, a new horizontal 20 horses power engine, by Robey and Co., and new machinery presses and gearing for making tiles. The ground is leasehold.

The premises can be inspected any day after notice to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, Solicitors, Meadow-street, Fort, by whom further particulars can be given.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 17th October, 1885.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF BURNT & DAMAGED COTTON AT JADHOWJEE RAGHOWJEE MILL.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th October, 1885, at 1 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction in the compound of the above mill, at Foras-road, by order of Messrs. Lidbetter and stead and on account of the concerned a quantity of burnt and damaged cotton.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on tho premises, by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Furzoolabhoy Hebtoola, Sallabhoy Hebtoola and Khimjee Jeewa, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Heerjee Ramjee and Heerjee Hunsraj, by virtue of power of sale given in an indenture of mortgage, dated 20th January, 1883, the following:—

All that piece of leasehold land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and godown, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the island of Bombay, contaning by admeasurment about 228 8-9 square yards, and bound on the north and west by unoccupied ground belonging so the said Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on the south by land leased to Goolam Hoossein Ebrahimjee, aud on the east by the Argyle Road, and the said piece of land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8480, and assessed by the assessor of Municipal taxes under No. 21, and situate in the registration sub-district of Mandvie.

For further, particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Nanu aod Hormusjee, solicitors, High Court, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 17th October, 1885.

RICHARD BENTLEY & SONS' LIST.

"WHO does not welcome TEMPLE BAR?"—"John Bull."

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RHODA BROUGHTON'S STORIES, "Cometh up as a Flower," "Good-bye, Sweetheart," "Red as a Rose," &c., in eight volumes, uniform binding. Each story can be obtained in a separate volume, price 6s.

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BREEZIE LANGTON. By Hawley Smart.
ADAM AND EVE. By Mrs. Parr.
THE THREE CLERKS. By Anthony Trollope.
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Publishers in ordinary to Her Majesty the Queen.

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Rampart Row, W.

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JAMES WALLACE,
Agent.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9 HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATE, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attentions Horse broken to single and double harness, in the yards single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge in under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
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JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
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41, Meadow-street.

ART METAL WORK—Framed Mirrors for Flower Painting, Jardinière's Tazza's Trays, &c. &c., a beautiful and well-selected, stock, on hand, SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

REPOUSSE POLISHED BRASS, Frames, Mirrors, Cups, Thermometers, mounted in Art Metal Work, Plush, Oak, &c.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

ART METAL WORK, ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST of nearly 300 articles of domestic and decorative Art Metal Work, sent post-free for inspection. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

SYMPHONETT, a charming-toned little instrument, which can be played by everyone, even if unacquainted with Music, no effort or trouble required, plays dance music, &c., can be carried in the pocket, price with 15 feet of music Rs. 15 by V. P. P.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

NE PLUS ULTRA ORGANINA, the loudest and most perfect instrument of the kind ever introduced, with 6 tunes complete. Rs. 28.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

ACCORDEONS, Best make, highly ornamented 1 stop and bell Rs. 10, with 2 stops (celeste) and bell Rs. 12, with 2 stops and 2 bells (tremolo) Rs. 14, with 3 stops and bell (octave and celeste) Rs. 15.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

BERLIN PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY, A large stock of PHOTOS by the permanent process. Copies from the most famous old and modern Painters, and the largest Photos. yet produce.—SOUNDY and Co., Ld., Bombay.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS, with the Iron Frame, Bars, and Plate over Pin, plank cast in one solid piece, without any joint whatever. Can only be obtained from SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BANJOS with Peg-heads at Rs. 10, 12, 15 and 20 each. Banjos with Machine-heads, with brass hoops and with screw adjustment, the largest stock in India to select from.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

TAMBOURINES.—A large variety always on hand at Rs. 2-8, 3, 4, 5 and upwards; also Nigger Bones and every requisite for Minstrel Bands. Detailed price-lists free by post.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PARKINSON AND FRODSHAM'S SPECIALITY WATCH, Keyless, in Silver Open-faced case, with Crystal Glass, Rs. 31-8; with seconds dial and engine-turned back, Rs. 36.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PIANO CANDLE-STICKS.—Richly electroplated, new patterns, with glass shades complete, Rs. 14 and 16 per pair.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

AQUARIUMS for gold fish. Clear glass with ebonized stand, 16 inches in diameter, Rs. 15; 18 inches, Rs. 20; 20 inches, Rs. 25; and 22 inches, Rs. 30 each.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

MUSIC PORTFOLIOS, with spring backs, patent and self-binding, arrangements and boxes from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 each. LEATHER MUSIC ROLLS, Rs. 2 each. -SOUNDY & Co, Limited, Bombay.

PRESENTATION FLUTES, Cocoa-wood with 8 German silver keys on French pillars, tuning slide and cork joints, fitted in velvet-lined oak case, Rs. 40, or with 10 keys, Rs. 45.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MENIST'S BINOCULARS and FIELD-GLASSES, German Silver-mounted Achromatic Lens, Rs. 60; German Silver-mounted Achromatic Lens to draw large object glasses, Rs. 70. Field-glass, larger size, Rs. 80. Each in brown leather sling cases with strap.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS, the only genuine which obtained three prize medals at the Calcutta Exhibition, to be had at the sole agents for all India.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

TWENTY-FIVE RUPEES per month for two years secures a beautiful toned iron frame Piano. Particulars on application to SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PIANOS.—The largest and most varied stock of instruments in India to select from. Illustrated price-lists free by post.—SOUNDY & Co. Ld., Bombay.

ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS by the best makers, a very large stock always on hand. See our illustrated priced catalogue free by post.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

REVOLVERS, new Regulation guage for Government Ammunition 455 Guaranteed.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

OLD CHELSEA TEA POT, the best for making a good cup of Tea Rs. 3 each or by V P.P., packed Rs. 3-4 with directions, how to make Good Tea.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

FRITZ'S CAFFEE saves one third, and extracts all the delicious qualities of the Coffee Rs. 3-8 or packed by V.P.P., Rs. 3-12.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

HANDY CASH DRAWERS, a neat cash box of upright form with three drawers, and receptacle for Bank or cheque book, patent lever lock No. 1 size Rs. 12, No. 2 size Rs. 15.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld. Bombay.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE at the Godown of the undersigned:—

Due de Montebello Champagne in Quarts and Pints.
Nicolson's Ale in Hogsheads just arrived.
Nicolson's very old and mellow Scotch Whisky.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

DREHER'S VIENNA BEER
FROM THE
ORIGINAL BREWERY
IN
KT. SCHWECHAT.

In cases of 4 doz. large bottles Rs. 5-10 per doz.
,, ,, 6 ,, small ,, 3-6 ,, ,,

Fresh supplies just to hand. Apply to

BRANDENBURG & Co.,
28, Bombay Green.

FOR ANTYPYRIN & KAIRIN apply to

BRANDENBURG & Co.,
28, Bombay Green.

FOR SALE at the Godown of the undersigned:—

			Cash Prices. Rs.
CLARET	St. Chrystoly	Per doz. Qts.	12
	Do.	Per 2 doz. Pts.	14
	St. Estèphe and Credit Rs. 15-8.	Per 1 doz. Qts.	14
	1878 Chateau Larose (after dinner Claret)	Per doz Qts.	22
STILL HOCK	Schiersteiner	,, ,,	18
	Hochheimer	,, ,,	21
	Rudesheimer Berg	,, ,,	28
MOSELLE	Moselleümchen	,, ,,	14
	Graacher	,, ,,	16
	Piesporter	,, ,,	18
	Barncastler	,, ,,	20
GIN	Geneva	per case of 12 flasks	14
BEER	Pilsener	per case of 4 doz. Qts.	20
	Imperial (Kiel)	,, 4 ,, Qts.	21
	Doppel Kronen, do.	,, 4 ,, Qts.	22
	Pints Rs. 8 more	,, 8 ,,	
	Christiania	,, 4 ,, Qts.	20
	Do.	,, 8 ,, Pts.	26

CASH rates charged if paid within a month. Apply to

C. FLEMMING, 12, Medow-street,

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 54 0	Rs 56 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	,, 44 0	..
Dry Elite ,,	,, 46 0	,, 48 0
First Quality Dry	,, 38 0	,, 40 0

From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra	Rs. 40 0	..

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, 20 0
Leibfraumilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 34 0	,, ...

From OTTO PRUMM MAYENCE

Moselblümchen	Rs. ...	Rs. 15 0
Niersteiner	,, ..	,, 15 0
Hochheimer	,, ..	,, 18 0
Brauneberger	,, 15 0	,, ...
Liebfraumilch	,, ..	,, 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Rudesheimer	,, 23 0	,, ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Steinberger	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 34 0	,, 37 0
Johannisberger	,, 35 0	,, 38 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...

CLARETS.
From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE BORDEAUX.

Medoc	Rs. 10 8	..
Chateau de Frauds	,, 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	..
Les Canons	,, 16 0	,, 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	..
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	...
Chateau Li Roc St Estephe	,, 21 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	,, 3 0	...
Chateau Mandesin	,, 27 0	...

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	...
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0	...

From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	..
Chateau Romer	,, 16 0	...

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlowitz	,, 15 0	,, 17 0

PORTWINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	per doz.
Fine ,,	,, 22 0	,,
Very fine ,,	,, 27 0	,,
Most particular reserved old red Port.	,, 38 0	,,

BRANDY

F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	,, 29 0	...
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	,, 34 0	...

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC

Volnay	Rs. 21 0	...
Chambertin	,, 26 0	...

WHISKEY.

Bon Accord	Rs 18 0	..
Thistle Blend ,, ***	,, 24 0	..

BEER.

		Per doz.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 4 0	pints.
Hamburger	,, 5 4	qts.
Mainzer Export Beer	,, 5 8	,,
Pilsener Beer	,, 5 12	pts. 3 12
Flower & Son's Ale	,, 4 12	,, 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	,, 5 12	..

SUNDRIES.

Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0
Vin Marasque ,, 24 Bottles	,, 40 0

	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummuel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Italian Vermouth	,, 17 0	..
Do. do Superior	,, 19 0	...
Do. do Finest	,, 20 0	..

	Per Doz.
Swiss condensed milk, in bottles	Rs. 4 0
Do. do do tins	,,

PRESERVED MEATS SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10½
Danish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 3
Hams, Danish, finest smoked	per lb.	0 11
Swiss Cheese in tins	from 20—50 per lb.	0 11

From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG GATHA.

	Per tin.	small tin.
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. ...
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, ...
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, ..
Asparagus	,, 2 8	,, ..
Red Pickled Cabbage Sauerkraut	,, 1 4	0 12
Cellery	,, 0 14	,, ..
White Cabbage in Butter	,, 0 15	,, 0 10
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine	,, 1 4	,, 0 12
Red do. do.	,, 1 2	,, 0 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	,, ...	,, 0 12
French Bean	,, ...	,, 0 9
Young Cut Beans	,, ..	,, 0 9
Smoked Sausages	,, ..	,, 1 8
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	,, ...	,, 1 0
Small Sausages	,, ..	,, 1 6
Pease for Soup	,, ..	,, 1 12

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remitance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. perannum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, 21st August 1885.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—

8	per cent per annum subject to	18 months	notice of withdrawal,
5½		12 ,,	
5		9 ,,	
3½		6 ,,	

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
9, Elphinstone Circle

VETERINARY INFIRMARY, SHOEING AND COMMISSION STABLES.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Opposite Messrs. Jaffer Sulliman and Co., Breach Candy Road No. 364, Girgaum.

THE Undersigned, who has had considerable practice in the Veterinary profession in Madras and Bombay, has at the desire of a number of his constituents, opened an establishment at the above address where

VETERINARY BUSINESS

of all sorts will be carefully, and scientifically conducted.

SICK AND LAME HORSES

and other animals will receive skilful treatment.

The SHOEING forge is under the personal supervision of a competent Farrier.

All class of shoeing carefully done. Charges strictly moderate.

Office of Deputy Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Force.

I have much pleasure in certifying that I am well acquainted with Mr. J. F. LALLEE, Veterinary Surgeon. He is a very respectable young gentleman and has gone through regular course of study, obtained his certificates of qualification and is now practising his profession in Madras successfully.

J. M. JOSEPH, M.D., L L.D.
Madras, 21st July, 1882.

J. F. LALLEE,
Veterinary Surgeon.

INSURANCES.

"LION" FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ld.
CAPITAL £1,300,000.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to take FIRE RISKS on every description of insurable property in Bombay and the Mofussil on the most liberal terms.

F. FISCHER & CO.

FIRE AND LIFE.
LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

Income for 1884	£1,508,707
General Reserve and Fire Re-Insurance Funds	1,500,000
Life and Annuity Funds	£3,650,650
Total Invested Funds	6,911,400

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.

FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandise, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£4,842,054 14s. 3d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDER and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1883.........£300,000
,, 1882.........£344,000

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,878,156

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1867	£1,406,581 17 2	1877	£3,758,042 19
1872	£2,318,21 11 5	1882	£4,842,054 14

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10 000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	,, 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL...	,, 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application

VOLKART BROTHERS Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES.
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 188 ;
1,982 PROPOSALS for.........Rs. 60,85,300

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	
Premium ...	Rs a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle BOMBAY.
Or any of the Agents in India.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited.)
CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co. Calcutta.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London:
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-treet, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARBIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT. MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

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on 27 June, 2017

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

CALENDAR—October, 1885.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon.............. Oct. 24th, 2h. 13.9m. a.m.
Last Quarter........... „ 30th, 10h. 49·1m p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
				H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 17	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Lecture, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on Zoroastrian Doctrines, by Mr. N. D. Khandalawalla, 5-30 p.m. Departure of Mr. Grant Duff, 9-30 p.m.	5 [illegible]	[illegible]	5 37m 5 45 a	1 0m 11 53 a
Sun. 18	20th Sunday after Trinity. Dassera, Hindu Holiday. Dassera Fair, at Moombadevi.	5 57	5 34	6 54m 7 12 a	— 1 42 a
Mon. 19	Taboot Day, Mahomedan Holiday.	5 57	5 33	7 55m 8 26 a	1 12m 2 21 a
Tu. 20	Hyderabad S. & W. Co., Meeting, 3-30 p.m.	5 57	5 32	8 42m 9 16 a	2 15m 2 56 a
Wed. 21	Town Council, 3 p.m. Afternoon Concert, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m. English mail expected per s.s. Malwa.*	5 58	5 32	9 23m 9 58 a	3 3m 3 28 a
Thr. 22	Gordon Mills, Meeting, 3 p.m. Dholera Press Co., Meeting, 4 p.m.	5 58	5 31	10 1m 10 37 a	3 44m 3 59 a
Fri. 23	Departure of Mr. Justice Pinhey. Departure of English mail per s.s. Tasmania, 5 p.m.	5 58	5 30	10 38m 11 17 a	4 23m 4 32 a

* Left Aden at 4 a.m. on Thursday, 15th inst.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Lecture, F. C. Institute, 5-30 p.m.
Band, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Bandstand, evening.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—H. M. S. Sphinx, from Aden; Commilla (s), Busreh; and Tantalion (s), Moulmein.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Manydown (s) and British Princess, for Calcutta; Burman (s), Kurrachee; Gelert (s), Genoa and Marseilles; and Thames (s), Marseilles.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Gelert left the dock yesterday.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

Overture	Flotte Bursche	Suppe.
Valse	Douce Souvenance	Waldteufel.
Selection	Der Bettelstudent	Millocker.
Quadrille	New Promenade	Coote.
Galop	Sans Façon	F. Hitz.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The Cathedral.—The Bishop of Bombay will preach in the Cathedral to-morrow evening.

Assaulting a Police Ramoosee.—Oomer Issac, a hack victoria driver, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting Rowjee Dhackoo, a police ramoosee, doing duty at the Freemasons' Hall, Clare-road, Byculla, on Thursday evening. He was fined Rs. 3.

Furious Driving.—Gunnoo Annaba, a cart-driver, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of furious driving at Tardeo-road, on Thursday, and with having caused injury to Rama Krishna. He was fined Rs. 4, and half the fine was awarded to the injured man as compensation.

Obituary.—Mr. C. Narrainsawmy Moodliar, father of Mr. Masilamoney Moodliar, proprietor of the Madras *Law Times*, died last Wednesday at Bangalore, where he had gone for the benefit of his health. He was much respected in Madras.

Appointments.—We learn that Rao Bahadoor Pandurang Balli Bhadra will be appointed Small Cause Court Judge here in succession to Rao Bahadoor Mahadeo Govind Ranade, to be promoted to be Special Judge under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act on Dr. Pollen going on furlough.—*Poona Observer.*

Commutation of Sentence.—John Sexton, who was tried and convicted by the Cantonment Magistrate of Poona, on the 6th instant, upon his pleading guilty to the offence of keeping a common gaming-house, appealed against the severity of the sentence. Yesterday the Sessions Judge, after hearing Mr. Xavier on behalf of the appellant, and the Government Pleader in opposition, commuted the sentence from rigorous to simple imprisonment for the same period.—*Deccan Herald.*

Convicted Forty Times.—Barba Arjoon was yesterday charged by Inspector Dillon, before Mr. Ryan, with having stolen a lamp from a temple in Booleshwar. The accused was seen coming out of the temple in broad daylight with a lamp hidden under a piece of cloth; he was followed and given into custody. The court was informed that the accused has been convicted no less than forty times, and had only come out of jail on the 2nd of last month. In committing him to the sessions, his worship gave him the consoling information that he would probably be transported.

Mr. Grant Duff in Bombay.—Lord Reay, accompanied by Mr. Grant Duff, visited the University Gardens on Thursday afternoon with the object of selecting a site in the gardens for the statue of Sir Richard Temple. His Excellency was met by Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, Executive Engineer at the Presidency, Mr. Ollivant, Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. Monteath, Under-Secretary to Government. After going over the gardens, their Excellencies visited the University buildings, where they were received by Rao Saheb Gunputrao M. Pitale, Assistant Registrar. Their Excellencies afterwards drove to the Apollo-bunder, and thence to Government House.

A Case for Government.—Hajee Bussier, a Mahomedan beggar, was yesterday charged before Mr. Cooper by his wife, Ashabai, with refusing to support her. The woman appeared in the witness-box surrounded by a family of six youngsters, two of whom she supported in her arms. The accused pretended to be blind, and stolidly rivetted his gaze on the floor. His worship asked him why he refused to support his wife. He answered that he had given her a divorce. This the woman denied. The accused said that the divorce-paper had been made out by a writer in the Bhendi-bazaar. He could not point out the man, but the complainant would take good care to preserve the paper. His worship.—You will have to support your wife. Accused.—I can't. His worship.—Why not? Accused.—Because my hands and feet refuse to move. His worship said it would be no good sending him to jail, as he would never go out of it. The accused was asked whether, if he got some help from the court as a start, he would be able to get on. The accused.—No; because my hands refuse to work, and my feet won't move, and I'm blind. The wife interrupted and said that this story was untrue. Her husband was not blind at all. He worked like a young man, and earned twelve annas a day. His worship said that the accused must support his wife; if not her, at least his children. The accused.—I cannot. Why can't Government support them? (Laughter.) His worship gave the woman Rs. 2 from the poor-box, and passed an order that the accused support his children.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

a Rev and Mrs Horne, Ahmedabad
a Lt T H Standbridge, 17th Lancers
a Mr Henry Marsh
a Mr W Pirrie, Poona
a Dr Bomford, Calcutta
a Mr and Mrs C West, Sohagpore
a Rev L B Bartlet
Brigadier General Nimmo, Nusseerabad
a Major Shepherd, Kohat
a Major Hull, Edwardesabad
Mr and Mrs Crawley, England
Lieut-Col Peat
a Mr H Davies, Lahore
a Mr R W Waller, BCS, England
a Mr W Usher
a Mr J K Thomson, London
a Mrs Grierson, London
a Col and Mrs Phillips, London
a Lieut C Pritchard
a Mr Kelly
a Mr C P Bird, BCS, England
a Miss Levinge, England
a Mrs Marsh, England
a Mr A Butler, England
a Lieut Holloway, 7th Bo N I, Poona
a Mr J N Newall, Quetta
a Capt and Mrs Jones, Poona
a Lieut C Boulthee, 60th Rifles, Peshawar
a Mr R Broome, 13th Lancers, Bareilly
a Capt H Aspinwall, Mhow
a Mrs and Miss Carew, Calcutta
Lieut-Col Palmer
Mr Light, Europe
Mr C J Hogg, Australia
Mr R R Deans, Australia
a Mr and Mrs W A Hill, Melbourne
Col D Boulton, Quetta
Mr Fraser
a Surg-Major Carew
Mr A Stephens
a Mr and Mrs H S Boys, Europe
Mrs Schofield, Australia
a Mr J Wilson, Australia
a The Misses Wilson, Australia
Capt Wm Hunt, Secunderabad
a Mr Vamlier
Mr F Barrett, Poona
Mr D George, Poona
a Mr C Jaenisch, Germany
a Mr F Jaenisch, Germany
Mr and Mrs Dickinson, Kharagora
Mr F Place
Colonel Foord, Nagpur
Colonel Penny
Lieut S E Pritchard
a Lieut Burrows
a Lieut Danby, 7th D G
Mr John M Heyn, Bombay
Mr Strachan
a Mr R Cox, Bombay
Mr Thos Wilson, Bombay
Mr Durham, Bombay
Lieut Cotgraves, Bombay
a Lieut C Bell
Mr J G Thomson, Bombay
Mr William Morris, Bombay
Mr C Fleming, Bombay
Rev Pearse
Mr Collingwood, Bombay
Mr F A Innes Noad, Bombay
Mr Walsh, Bombay
Mr Otto Martin, Bombay
a Captain Webb, England
Mr Derry, Bombay
a Mr R Reeves

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Mr and Mrs Ralli and family Bombay
Mr and Mrs Harold Curjil, Bombay
Mr and Mrs J Morgan, Poona
Mr and Mrs Squire, Bombay
Mr, Mrs and Miss Steiner, Bombay
Mrs Spencer, Bombay
Miss L Rich, Bombay
Mr H R Dunk, Bombay
Mr S N Squire, CE, Poona
Mr E Rammell, Bombay
Mr E Traill, Bombay
Mr P Orwald, Bombay
a Mr D Famisch, Bombay

Residents left during week marked (a) thus.

AN EXHIBITION OF MARVELLOUS FEATS OF MEMORY.

At the invitation of the Arya Dnyan Vardhak Sabha (Society for the Increase of Knowledge), a large number of native gentlemen, with a fair sprinkling of Europeans, met on Thursday evening at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, to witness some marvellous feats of memory performed by Pundit Gatulaljee. The pundit, who is well known among the Hindoo community for his perfect mastery of Sanskrit, was deprived of his eyesight when he was a boy of eight; and the exhibition which he gave of his mental powers was but another instance of the merciful dispensation of Providence, that appears to compensate for the affliction of total blindness by strengthening the faculties of the mind. While witnessing his wonderful performances one might imagine that the pundit, in the language of the poet in similar circumstances, must have prayed to Heaven—"so much the rather thou, Celestial Light, shine inward, and the mind through all her powers irradiate"—and it appears that his prayer has been fully answered. After Sir William Wedderburn, who was invited to preside, had made a few appreciative remarks on the learning and capacity of the pundit, a committee of some half-a-dozen gentlemen was formed to test the powers of his mind and especially his memory. Each querist was asked to form a sentence in any language he liked, and consequently sentences, not only in Sanskrit, Gujerati, and Marathi, but also in German, French, and Portuguese, of which the pundit had not the slightest idea, were prepared by the committee and committed to paper. The great peculiarity of the test was that the sentences were not to be given out entirely one after another, but that each querist was at liberty to give one word at a time, in any order he liked, stating the number occupied by that word in his sentence. One man, for example, may give the fourth word of his sentence in Sanskrit, another may give the second word of his in German, and so on, till the words forming all the sentences have been finished. On the present occasion, all the words having been given by the learned committee in the most irregular and puzzling manner that could be devised, the pundit rose and spoke the sentences one after another in their proper order. The ease and fluency with which he reduced what might be termed a chaos of words into intelligible order was very wonderful, and on the correct recital of each sentence, the audience greeted him with hearty bursts of applause. Some of the querists then gave the language and number of particular words, and asked the pundit to name them. This ordeal, too, the blind man went through with remarkable success. While this test was going on, a gentleman entrusted with a call-bell kept ringing it at intervals, and carefully noted down the number of strokes made at a time; and at the conclusion of the memory feats the pundit was able to tell the exact number of strokes made by the bell on each successive occasion. The pundit has a very keen sense of touch, which the chairman next proceeded to put to the test. A certain number of books, varying in size, were handed over to him, the name of each being stated to him. The pundit felt the books with his hands, and afterwards handed over particular books as they were called for. He also easily detected a new book that was quietly interpolated in the lot. The pundit, possesses an extraordinary power of improvising verses in Sanskrit on any given subject, it being left entirely to the choice of the querist to impose any condition as to metre, thought, or figure of speech. The Hon. Mr. Telang was asked to examine Gatulaljee in this particular, and it was declared that this test too had been satisfactorily fulfilled. The interesting proceedings terminated with an *extempore* address in Sanskrit verse on duty as taught in the Hindoo religion, the subject being given by the chairman.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting, thanked them for the honour they had done him in asking him to preside. The learned pundit whose marvellous feats of memory they had assembled there to witness was so very well known to the Hindoo community of Bombay, that it was not at all necessary to say anything to them about him. But on the present occasion the pundit had appeared, perhaps for the first time, before a mixed audience, consisting of different castes and races, and therefore a few words regarding his career would not be out of place. He would in the first place thank the Arya Dnyan Vardhak Sabha, on behalf of the meeting, for the opportunity afforded by them of becoming acquainted with the learned pundit. He understood that the pundit had a hereditary claim to learning, his father, a native of Junaghur, being a very learned Sanskrit scholar himself. Pundit Gatlaljee was born at Kota, where his parents had been on a pilgrimage, and passed his boyhood at Junaghur. It was at Junaghur that the great misfortune of blindness befell him, when about eight years of age. This might appear to have blighted his whole career, but, perhaps, it turned his energy all the more to learning religion. He received instruction from his father in Sanskrit, in which language at the age of eleven, he was able to prepare verses, as well as an accomplished poet. (Applause.) He then came down to Bombay, where he completed his study which he had brought to so great a perfection. He visited various parts of India where he was received by many celebrated pundits with great honour as a poet of distinction. (Applause) Having returned from his travels, he established himself in Bombay, and gave to the people of the city the benefit of his learning and researches in connection with the Arya Dnyan Vardhak Sabha, where he delivered lectures on questions of moral and religious duty. The chairman believed those lectures were largely attended, and were productive of most beneficial results among all classes of the community. In 1879 a great meeting assembled to present the pundit with an address in recognition of his services. He had read the report of the proceedings, which, were of a most interesting character, and was much struck with the modest terms in which the learned pundit acknowledged the recognition of his services to the Hindoo community. (Applause.) The pundit had said on the occasion that he considered it his duty to be always engaged in study and it was his pleasure to share with others what he had acquired. (Applause.) It was only the other day that the people of Bombay had met to do honour to the late Professor Fawcett—(applause)—who, labouring under the same blight of blindness, had directed his energies towards practical politics. The pundit had taken a different line, perhaps more suited to an Oriental mind—that of religious research. At the public meeting held in honour of the pundit, he observed that "being born a Brahmin, I should be a great sinner if I did not engage in the work of instructing others." (Applause.)

At the conclusion of the proceedings Sir William Wedderburn placed a garland of flowers round the neck of Pundit Gatulaljee, who was also presented with a rich shawl.

Dr. John De Cunha proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, whose sympathy, he said, had contributed largely to the success of the meeting. (Applause.)

The Hon. Mr. Telang having seconded the motion, it was carried by acclamation.

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPSHIP SERAPIS.

Her Majesty's Troopship Serapis, 4,173 tons, Captain Douglas, sails to-day for England, with 55 officers, 13 ladies, 1,053 men, 33 women, and 111 children. The following are the names of the officers:—

Col. J. Bartleman, Bl. retired list.
Bde.-Surg. A. S. K. Prescott, Bl. Med. Staff.
Surg.-Maj. C. S. Wills, Bl. Med. Staff.
Surg.-Maj. and Mrs. R. N. Carew and 2 children, Bl. Med. Staff.
Maj. J. A. S. Colquhoun, R. A.
Maj. and Mrs. R. Bazett and child,—R. A.
Maj. E. K. Amyatt Burney, 3rd Dr. Gds.
Maj. F. E. Shepherd, Bl. Welsh Fus.
Maj. H. C. Bowles, Rifle Bde.
Maj. C. J. Souper, A. P. D.
Maj. J. S. Clark, R. A.
Surg. F. R. Barker, Med Staff.
Surg. J. R. A. Clark, Med Staff.
Surg. W. D A. Cowen.
Surg. and Mrs. G. F. Poynder and child, Bl. Med. Staff.
Surg. A. Sharpe, Bl. Med. Staff.
Capt. S. Michell, Staff Corps.
Capt. and Qr. Mr. W. Hunt, Ins. Middlesex.
Capt. H. Batson, Bl. Devonshire.
Capt. and Qr. Mr. and Mrs. T Choake, By Lancashire.
Capt. H. Batson, Bl. Devonshire.
Capt. C. D. V. Tuthill, Bl 14th Hus.
Capt. R. C. Maxwell, Bl. R. E.
Hony. Capt. and Mrs. N. Hutchinson, Bl. unattached list.
Capt. W. H. H. Waters, Mds. R. A.
Capt. J. H. Aspinwall, By. 7th Dr. Gds.
Capt. H. Heylar, Bl. Warwickshire.
Capt. and Mrs. E. J. M. Fasken, Bl. Staff Corps.
Capt. W. H. Taylor, Mrs. R. A.
Capt. C. Maxwell, R. E.
Capt. and Mrs. G. T. Jones and child, By. R. E.
Capt. R. M. Kelly, Mds. R. A.
Capt. J. Griffith, Rl. W. Fus.
Capt. A. C. Burmester, Bengal R. A.
Capt. W. D. Jones, Bengal Wiltshire.
Capt. J. R. Fraser, Bombay, M Lancashire.
Lieut. G. H. Pain, Royal West Survey.
Lieut. E. P. Paul, Bengal Staff Corps.
Rdg. Master E. H. Nicholson, 3rd Dr. Gds.
Lieut. E. Tinker, R. A.
Lieut. C. Boultbee 4th K. R. Riffles.
Lieut. R. C. Broome, Bengal Staff Ceps.
Lieut. H. Fleming, Lancashire.
Lieut. W. W. Hancock, Bengal, Derbyshire.
Lieut. F. A. Barton, 7th Dr. Gds.
Lieut. M. Cradock, 6th Dr. Gds.
Lieut. T. H. Standbridge, Bengal 17th Lancers.
Lieut. F. C. B. Lane, Leinster.
Lieut. W. G. Burrows, Ms. Staff Corps.
Lieut. W. R. Little, Bengal Saff Carps.
Lieut. J. Massey Westropp, Ms 12th Lanc.
Lieut. W. E. Danbey, Bombay, 7th Dr. Gds.
Lieut. C. Bell, Bombay R. A.
Lieut. R. A. Kage, Bombay R.A.
Lieut. H. Mercer, 3rd Dr Gds.
Lieut. H. A. N. Fyers, Rifle Bde.
Wife of Capt. E. Bruce and 6 children, Bl. S. C.
Wife of Capt. F. Stevenson, Bombay S. C.
Wife of Surg.-Maj. O'Connell, M.D. add 3 children, Bl M. S.
Daughter of late Col A. Allen, Bengal Staff Corps.
Sister of Surg.-Maj. R. A. Carew, Bengal M. S.

THE ACCIDENT IN CHIMNA BUTCHER-STREET.

The inquiry regarding the fall of a house and a range of huts in Chimna Butcher-street, by which sixteen lives were lost, was resumed yesterday. Mr. Poondlic Gunesh, Municipal superintendent of buildings and roads, was re-called, and said.—I now produce duplicate of the notice that was served on Alli Saheb, a relation of the owner of house No. 35, Chimna Butcher-street The notice says the front portion of the house is in a ruinous state, and directs that such portion as the Municipal Commissioner may consider necessary shall be taken down. An endorsement on the back of the notice says, "Not complied with, and report made on the 2nd May, 1882." This endorsement is initialled by the inspector. Another notice was then issued from my office, addressed to Rajbhoy Hookabhoy, informing him that, in consequence of his failing to comply with the former notice, the municipal officers would enter his premises and remove the decayed portion, That notice was not served, as from the remarks of Mr. McEwen on the back it appears that the owner had himself made the repairs. The remark is dated "1-6-82." I also produce a notice to the owner of the adjoining huts to remove them. This is a twenty-four hours' notice. It is dated "14-10-84." On the back of the notice is a remark by the mistry of my department that he and the owners had removed the huts without charges. I also produce a notice to the same owners, again directing them to remove their huts. This notice was served on Kevul Dya on the 3rd October, 1885. The time given for removal was one month, according to section 164 of the Municipal Act. Up to the time of the fall of house Nos. 101-103 the huts had not been removed. These huts were erected before the last monsoon, and notices are not served during the monsoon. The huts in Chimna Butcher-street are pulled down every year, and re-erected afterwards. Whenever summonses have been taken out against these mendicants, the owners disappeared.

Currembhoy Ismailjee said.—I never before saw the notice to Alli Saheb, nor do I know who he is. About three years ago there was a quarrel between myself and the owner of the house, who is my mother-in-law, and I did not collect her rents for about a year. When I resumed collecting her rents after the quarrel was made up, I did not hear that any considerable portion of the house had been repaired, or that any European had come there.

Ruttonbai, said.—I am the widow of one Rajbhoy Hookabhoy and live in Doctor-street. I am the owner of the house Nos. 101-103 in Chimna Butcher-street. I had a Municipal notice about eight months ago to whitewash my house, and I did so. About three years ago my servant took some money from me for repairs of the house. I have never seen a Municipal notice.

The coroner then summed up the whole of the evidence to the jurors, who, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of accidental death, accompanied with a rider that the Municipal inspector of C ward did not perform his duty in inspecting the house.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

Captain A. W. Prior, the Adjutant of the Bombay Volunteers, has just issued his report for the year 1884-5. The report states:—The financial condition of the corps appears in every way highly satisfactory. The volunteer movement throughout the whole of India has received much attention during the past year, and the Government have shown a very strong interest in its success, which cannot fail to have every good effect on it. In Bombay a large number of gentlemen, some already connected with the corps, have taken up the plan of forming a Volunteer Reserve, which has already received excellent support by the enrollment of 405 members. A Troop of Mounted Rifles, which already numbers fifty members, has been formed, and will, I fancy, receive greater support later on, when the present pending question of arms and accoutrements has been satisfactorily settled. The capitation grant this year shows an increase of Rs. 2,945 over last year, which proves that the corps has largely increased in numbers and efficiency. A few officers and men have left the corps, but the corps has gained many officers. I am sorry to have to make very similar remarks as to the rifles as have been made in former reports. I only saw a few, which were returned late, but several of those were in a very bad and rusty condition; a rifle, if cleaned at once after use, requires very little trouble to keep in good order, and if all would only return their rifles to the armoury as early as practicable after the end of the drill season, before the damp weather begins, I have no doubt that there would be very much less cause for complaint than now.

The following officers have resigned:—Captain P. Blissett; Lieut. S. W. Chart; Captain E. V. Jordan. The following joined during the year:—Captain Forbes; Captain Baird; Lieuts. A. Savage, T. M. English, H. Stead, W. Jefferies, E. F. Nicholson, T. J. Bennett, and R. Redfern. Mounted Troop—Captain Little; Lieuts. Symons and Nicholson.

The total number on the rolls during the season was 970, of which 433 were recruits and new members, the total being an increase of 205 on the previous year. A Company dwindled very low at the beginning of the season, but will now, I hope, revive again, as Captain Baird, assisted by his able and energetic Color Sergeant, are making great efforts to restore the Company. Its recruits have attended largely the monsoon drills. E Company, under Captain Roughton, who is, I know, well known to take immense interest and trouble in volunteering, heads the list, followed by D Company, a good second.

The following table shows the number of extra-efficients and non-efficients that were in the corps during the season 1884-85:—

Company.	Extra Efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.	On Leave.	Total Strength.
A	19	25	6	...	50
B	38	16	7	3	64
C	54	12	8	5	79
D	72	48	11	...	131
E	127	16	8	3	154
F	56	10	6	..	72
G	46	4	7	9	66
H	71	4	2	3	80
I	17	38	3	...	58
K	15	79	13	...	107
L	16	29	..	...	45
Total 84-85	531	281	71	23	906
„ 83-84	498	134	184	46	762
„ 82-83	441	128	113	36	718

The above table shows an increase of thirty-three in the number of extra-efficients, and a decrease of 113 in the number of non-efficients, which is very satisfactory.

In the table of drills it will be seen that leaving out the cadets, E Company now heads the list, followed closely by F and A Companies. The cadet companies show very good attendance. The monsoon evening drills have been very well attended, especially lately, and their average is over twenty.

The musketry return for season 1884-85 I consider shows a satisfactory result, eighty more men fired up the course, and there is an increase of thirty-four in the number of marksmen in the corps; the number of 2nd-class shots is largely increased, and the figure of merit is 6·38 points lower than last year, but I think this is accounted for by the large number of cadets who fired this season, whose average pulled down the figure of merit, it will be seen, very considerably. H Company again heads, with the excellent score of 125·24, followed by G Company with 119·58. Sergeant A. J. Murray again, and for the fourth time, becomes the holder of the challenge shield, presented by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. L. H. Bayley. Sergeant Baker is again the best shot amongst the cadets, with a score of 152.

The chief civil master armourer Yardly inspected the rifles at head-quarters in July, when they were found to be generally in very good order; three however required new barrels, but who was in fault it was impossible to say; many rifles, particularly those which were returned late, were in a very dirty and rusty state, and required much cleaning.

The capitation grant, Rs. 17,151, shows the largest amount that has been earned since the raising of the corps. On the debt side will be noticed the very heavy charge for Clothing, Rs. 11,123-2-8. This is accounted for by the large increase in number of the members, the cadet companies, and the consequent large number of uniforms required. The Government now allow Rs. 5 per head for every recruit clothed, and this should in future effect a reduction in the clothing bill. The general balance of the regimental and capitation grant shows a satisfactory amount of Rs. 14,073-0-10 in credit.

The band consists of twenty-seven men, who are Portuguese. It still continues to be a great expense to the corps funds, though now, since the 5th June, 1885, an allowance has been given by the Government of Rs. 100 per month, which will be a great help. The public donations this year only amount to Rs. 152; out-engagements and collections have also realised but very small amounts. The officers' subscriptions realise a little over Rs. 1,000; but only one company (D) has sent in any subscription at all. Towards the close of last drill season Lieutenant-Colonel Bayley presented a set of stringed instruments to the corps, so that in future it will possess a "string band."

Captain Roughton performed the duties of Adjutant while the corps was without one for a period of nearly three months. The work has been well carried out.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—In Consumption its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. Sinclair Coghill, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor, writes: "I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. Dr. de Jongh's Oil is now the only Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest.' Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consignees: Ansar, Harford, and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

DEVINE SERVICES.

20th Sunday after Trinity, October 18.
St. Luke Evangelist.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion, Choral. Hymns 178, 315 and 175.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Lord Bishop of Bombay. Hymns 415 and 31.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Clark Whitfield.
Anthem.—"The Earth is my possession."—Gounod.

Thursday, October 22.

7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Daily Prayers—in the Morning at 6-15 and in the Evening at 4-45.
The offertories are for the poor fund.

METHODIST CHURCH SERVICES AT THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, FORT.

11 a.m.—Sermon by Dr. J. S. Stone.
6 p.m.—Sermon by Dr. A. G. Fraser.

St. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

(Pastor—The Rev. John Forgan.)
11 a.m.—Morning Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 425, 107 and 321.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 166, 180, and 434.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

GIRGAUM CHURCH.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 293, 467, and 394.
4-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion. Hymns 322, 438 and 373.

Wednesday, October 21.

6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

St. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) and Sermon.
10 a.m.—Matins and Bible Class.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Alms for Church expenses.

St. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 285, 180 and 364.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Service, Celebration of Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 268 and 197.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 445, 360, and 172.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—Mechanics' Institution, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.

St. NICHOLAS' (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s.s. Accomac, in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Thames, Captain W. A. Seaton, sailed yesterday for London, with the European mails and the following additional passengers:—

For London—Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar.
For Brindisi—Mr. J. D Inverarity.

CENTRAL INDIAN RIFLE MEETING.

The prizes won at the Central Rifle meeting were distributed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on Thursday afternoon, in the presence of a very large gathering. Exactly at 5 p.m., His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief arrived accompanied by a Aide-de-Camp, General Sir John Ross coming in a few minutes previously. The Commander-in-Chief, and the General were led to seats at the tables by the Secretary, Major H. E. P. Thomas, and the successful regiments were formed up before the entrance of the tent, forming three sides of a square, the tent itself forming the fourth side. Major Thomas read out the names and Major Nares handed the prizes to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief who presented them to the successful competitors with a few words of congratulation. The President's Plate, of the value of Rs. 200, was won by Private Ashcroft, of the Lancashire Fusiliers, and the cup, value Rs. 100, presented by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, fell to the lot of Quarter-Master Havildar Ramdeen, 27th Bombay Native Infantry, to the Squad Trial Stakes, in which His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief himself gives prizes, five European regiments competed. The highest premium was won by the East Yorkshire Regiment, now stationed at Bombay. On handing the prize cheque to the successful men, the Commander-in-Chief said, "I hear from Colonel Burnett that you are to go to Bangalore, and am very glad in the interests of the Regiment, which I know, to see the excellent shooting that has occurred. The shooting of Private Wilson in the Square Trial Stakes reflects very great credit upon the 15th Regiment. I am glad also to hear of this intention of your officers to send you to Bangalore to compete with the British regiments of the Madras Presidency, in doing this I feel you will uphold the good name of this Presidency as on the late occasion you have done credit to the good repute of the East Yorkshire Regiment."

No less than 15 teams from Native regiments came to the front for this match, and the prize was won this year again by the 25th Regiment N. L. Infantry with the magnificent score of 90 points.

Four silver watches were again offered for competition by Brigadier-General Lyttelton-Annesley, the Adjutant-General of the Bombay Army. Two watches were awarded to the best shots in the matches for the "Adjutant-General's prize"—Europeans and Natives respectively, the third to the Commander of the winning team in the Lyttelton-Annesley competition, was awarded to Jemadar Secunder Khan, 5 N. L. Infantry.

The National, Northern India, Southern India, and Western India Rifle Associations again placed their medals at the disposal of the Council of the Central Rifle Meeting, and they, together with the medals of the C. M., were awarded as follows:—

Serjeant Bowden, E. Y. Regt. National.
„ Murray, B. V. R. W. I. R. A.
Private Savage N. S., S. I. R. A.
Col. Sergt. McKennna, L. F.. N. I. R. A.
Private Brock N. S., Burmah Medal.
„ Wilson, E. Y., C. R. M. Gold Medal.
Capt. Roche, S. W. C. „ Silver Medal.
Serjt. Bowden, E. Y. R. „ Bronze „

Lieut-General Sir R. Phayre, K C. B. and H. H. the Regent of Kolhapur generously renewed their subscriptions to the funds. The various and elegant articles presented by the merchants of Poona and Kirkee as on previous occasions were won as follows:—

Pte Dryland, N Stafford 33
1 Messrs Treacher & Co.
B Silver Cup value Rs 75.
Vol Carvalho, G I P R 33
2 Messrs Lund and Blockley, Watchmakers.
A Silver English Lever watch, value Rs 55.
Col-Sergt Smith, Gloster Regt 33
3 Messrs Phillips & Co.
A Handsome clock, value Rs 70.
Pte Savage, N Stafford 32
4 Messrs Watson & Co, Poona.
A Silver Mug, value Rs 45.
Naik Shaik Casum, 9th N I 32
5 Messrs Vuccino & Co, Photographers.
Give two prizes, 1st An "Album."
Sergt Bowden, E Y Regt 32
8 Messrs Jaffer Jussuff & Co.
An Album, value Rs 15.
Corpl Jones, G I P 31
A dozen Photographs of the winner, T S M Smith, 7th Dragoon Guards 31
9 Messrs Cursetjee & Sons, Kirkee.
Salver, value Rs 10.
Pte Devey, N Stafford 31
10 Messrs Morgan & Balkrishna.
A Pair of Vases.
Sergt McDonnell, B V R 31
6 Messrs Sorabjee Jehangier & Sons, Proprietors, Poona Hotel.
A Case "St Raphael" Wine.
Hav Major Shaik Myboot, 9th B I 31
7 Messrs Sorabjee Jehangier & Sons.
One year's issue of the "Deccan Herald."

The following list shows the amout of prizes taken by each corps in cash:—

Name of Regt.	Amount
Bombay Staff Corps	225
Royal Horse Art	35
7th Dragoon Guards	95
Poona Horse	61
Staff Armr Tooth	18
Capt the Hon Roche	211
Royal Engineer	123-5-4
Royal Lancaster	210
East York, Regt	1313
Gloster Regt	156
Lanc Fusiliers	781
Worcester Regt	355
N. Stafford	618-8
Rifle Brigade	106-[illegible]-4
Meywara Battn	56
1st Regt N I	79
2nd Bombay Lancers	33
3rd „ N I	82
5th „ N I	97
7th „ N I	746
8th „ N I	31
9th „ N I	358
10th „ N I	65
12th „ N I	23
13th „ N I	104
19th „ N I	9
21st „ N I	32
22nd „ N I	328
23rd „ N I	18
24th „ N I	349
25th „ N I	182
29th „ N I	35
30th „ N I	
Bom Vol	1403
B B & C I Vol	10
G I P Vol	525-5-4
D-2 R A	80
2nd Regt Bo I	-2
	8955-8

THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

The National Indian Association—Miss Carpenter's organisation—which has been established some fourteen years, has now entered on a new enterprise. It is endeavouring, says the London correspondent of the *Pioneer*, to take up the work which the Northbrook Society proposed to itself some four or five years since, but which it has never carried out on any extensive scale. I allude to the working of a system of superintending Indian students in England. The Northbrook Society and the Northbrook Club are exceedingly good institutions in their way, but the former is too much under the influence of officialism to be of service to any large number of Indian gentlemen coming to England, however well suited it may be for Indians of the higher class and rank. No one can question the advantages of the Northbrook Society to Indian Chiefs, Princes, and noblemen of high position, who desire to obtain the entry into the very best social circles in this country. But for purposes of study and for the requirements of the bulk of Indian students in England the Northbrook Society has not quite realised the expectations that were formed of it. It must not, however, be imagined that this new proceeding on the part of the National Indian Association is in any degree antagonistic either to the Northbrook Society or the Northbrook Club. In fact Lord Northbrook is himself one of the vice-presidents of the National Indian Association, as also are Lord Dufferin and Lord Ripon. The necessity of exercising some degree of controlling influence over young Indian gentlemen in England may be shown by the fact that last year there were in this country no fewer than one hundred and sixty of them, some at Oxford, some at Cambridge, and some at Cirencester. This number is likely to be increased with each succeeding year in consequence of the large number of scholarships which are now being founded in various parts of India for the purpose of sending students to this country for educational training. The object of this scheme is to afford assistance and counsel, and a purely friendly system of supervision in order to shield young men from the temptations which beset them in a great city like London, and to place before them the best educational advantages that can be afforded. It is not proposed to establish boarding houses, but rather to avoid the grouping of Indians. Where youths are not at Oxford, Cambridge, or other educational centres, efforts will be made to place them in English families where there is a good moral atmosphere, and where their bodily comforts are likely to be well attended to. It is particularly desired by the Association to make young Indians acquainted with English home life and manners, as well also as with the manufactures, of this country, especially those—such as cotton and woollen fabrics, pottery, porcelain, paper, and cutlery—as are suitable to India. The committee of the Association are also prepared to give students the benefit of European travel. They set down the cost of education and superintendence at a minimum of £200 a year, and they ask for control of all matters of finance, even down to the student's pocket money. To meet unforeseen expenses a deposit of £100 will be required before the student's arrival in England, which will, of course, be refunded on his return to India. To ensure constant and perfect supervision the committee have appointed Mr. Algernon Brown, of Oxford University, and the English bar, who has lately been in India, and has had successful experience in the training of youths, to be the superintendent of the students committed to their care, and Mr. Brown will accordingly carry out all the arrangements of the Association in this respect. Lord Hobhouse is president of the Association, and the names of the committee will commend themselves to wealthy Indian gentlemen who may think of sending their sons to this country. Amongst them are Mr. J. H. Thornton, C. S. I., Major-General R. M. Macdonald, Mr. M. Brandreth, Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, and Lieutenant-General Charles Pollard. The honorary secretary is Miss E. A. Manning.

A DARING SWINDLER.

A remarkable case of attempt at cheating came on for hearing before Mr. C. H. Reily, the officiating Chief Presidency Magistrate, the accused being John Campbell, a seafaring man, and the complainant, the Rev. Mr. Kitchin. It appeared that, on the 3rd instant, accused called on complainant, who is residing at No. 10, Middleton-row, and handed over a letter to his durwan to be taken to him. The durwan took the letter to the reverend gentleman, and the latter, seeing that it was addressed to him, opened it. The letter purported to have been signed by James Duffus and Company, and stated that the bearer, the accused, was in bad circumstances, and an object of charity. It recommended that he should have some help, and employment, if possible. Rev. Mr. Kitchin's suspicions were at once excited that the latter was a forgery, owing to the bad spelling, and also that he was an utter stranger to James Duffus and Company, who could not have possibly recommended the man for assistance. The Rev. Mr. Kitchin came down immediately, and questioned accused whether he was the bearer of the letter. The latter replied in the affirmative, and the former at once charged him with attempting to cheat, and with forgery. He denied the charge, whereupon the Rev. Mr. Kitchin said that he would communicate with James Duffus and Company, adding that he would retain the letter for that purpose. He further told accused to come the following day at 10 o'clock, and know the result of the inquiry. He despatched the letter to James Duffus and Company, inquiring whether it was genuine, and they replied that it was a forgery. The police were at once communicated with, and Superintendent Johnstone, of the detective department, having taken up the inquiry, arrested accused, in whose possession several papers and letters were discovered, which disclosed the fact that he had been carrying on a systematic course of cheating under false pretences. He had come to Calcutta as a steward a year ago, and had been discharged from his ship. Since that time he had been "loafing" about the streets of Calcutta, and cheating people. He had gone to the Rev. Father Lafont, and represented that he was a Catholic, having his wife and two children in Dundee; that he was the chief officer of a vessel called the Araby Maid, and had obtained his discharge; and that he was in very straitened circumstances, and an object of charity. The Rev. Father Lafont, believing his story, gave him some help, and a letter of recommendation. He next went to Mr. Kimber, and told the same story; he appears to have got some assistance there also. He then directed his steps to some Baptist Missionary Society, where he stated that he was a Baptist, and in abject poverty. They, also, believing his statement, afforded him some help. He appears to have changed his attentions to the mercantile circle, where, under the same false pretences, he obtained money. His career, however, seems to have ended when he went to James Duffus and Company with the same story, One of the gentlemen told him to go to a Mr. Thomas for relief, but accused appears to have stolen a couple of blank letter forms of the firm from the office, and in one of these forms he copied the letter of recommendation from the Rev. Father Lafont, signing at the bottom James Duffus and Co. The letter was addressed to the Rev. Mr. Kitchen, who was chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral. Accused made a rambling statement, but ultimately admitted being the author of the letter, the subject-matter of the charge. The court said that the attempts on the part of the accused to obtain money under false pretences was a systematic one, and there was nothing in the case to excite the slightest sympathy. The sentence of the court would be that accused be rigorously imprisoned for six months. The charge of forgery could be instituted by-and-by.—*Statesman.*

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

Weekly memorandum of remittances to the home Treasury by means of Council bills:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1885-86	12,226,767
Remitted from 1st April to 10th October, 1885	3,180,200
Balance to be remitted from 11th October, 1885, to 31st March, 1886	9,046,567

BENGAL.

The Calcutta Races.—The entrances for both meetings up to the 1st October are fairly numerous. The Maharajah of Cooch Behar has in the list, Table-top, Song, Jack-in-the-Green, Falkirk, and Kingsman; Mr. Gasper enters Paragraph, Regulator, Slander, His Lordship, and Kingsworthy; Mr. Apcar enters Statesman, Somerset, Queensland, Robinhood, Sparkle, Sorcerer, Surf, Sunrise, Rebecca; Lord W. Beresford enters the new horses he has brought out from England, Reputation and Metal (both of whom appear in the list for the Viceroy's Cup, along with Statesman, Sting, Table-top, Jack-in-the-Green, The Drummer, Trafalgar, Regulator, and 13 others); the Maharajah of Durbhungah enters Bassanio, Barnacles, Little Charlie, Norah, Bolero. As already stated, there are 21 entries for the Viceroy's Cup, and there are 17 for the Colonials, 10 for the Trial Stakes, 17 for the Vizianagram Cup, 26 for the Sandown Park Stakes, 21 for the Burdwan Cup, 13 for the Grant Annual Hurdles, 23 for the Durbhungah Cup, and 24 for the Chowringhee Cup. For the second meeting there are 22 entries for the Cooch Behar Cup, 16 for the Alipore Plate, 18 for the Hooghly Plate, 30 for the Merchants' Cup, and 19 for the Kidderpore Plate.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, October 15.

Means of observations at 6 a m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·859
Temperature of the Air	85·0
Web Blub Thermometer	78·8
Dew Point	76·6
Relative humidity of Air	·764
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8).	2·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	88·8
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	79·0
General Directions of Wind	NE, N, E, WNW, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	159
Fall of Rain	0·00
Tall fall during month	3·54
„ „ year	67 91

* From midnight to midnight.

MADRAS.

Escape of a Juvenile Convict from the Penitentiary.—It is surprising to hear of the escape on the night of Sunday last, of a Juvenile Convict named Motay, aged 14 years, from the Juvenile Ward of the Penitentiary. This Ward is outside the Police cordon, and it is believed that the youth pushed himself through the bars of a window and then climbed over the Penitentiary wall. He must have been a daring and wonderful youth to have effected his escape in that manner without an accomplice, as the walls of the Penitentiary are over twelve feet high.—*Times.*

Over-riding in Railway Carriages.—Cases of this kind having become frequent on the S. I. Railway, the Agent of the Company considered that the over-riding was deliberately carried out to cheat the railway authorities if possible, and was not purely accidental, as invariably alleged. He therefore recently urged that the punishment inflicted on delinquents prosecuted by the Company should be sufficiently deterrent, and not nominal, as at present. The matter was referred to the magistrates of Railway Districts, who stated that they were of opinion that taking into consideration the circumstances of the cases cited, the pecuniary condition of the parties concerned, and the fact that it rests with the Company to prove that the over-riding was intentional and with the object of cheating; the punishments inflicted were sufficiently adequate to meet the ends of justice.

The Dusserah in Mysore.—His Highness the Maharajah opened the Dusserah in person on Monday, holding, as is usual, a grand Durbar in the Amba vilas, the hall generally set apart for such ceremonies. The Military turned out at an early hour, and paraded in review order before the palace, while the vast crowds who pushed, shoved and jammed into the fort, were kept in admirable order by the police, under the Chief Inspectors. The Maharajah's splendid band, under their talented leader, Mr. Sherry Bartels, enlivened the proceedings by the execution of a well-selected programme. In honor of the Dusserah, His Highness had issued orders for new and altered uniforms. The bandsmen looked remarkably gay and spruce in their light blue tunics, with facings and white cross-belts, and scarlet continuation; while the police presented a more attractive appearance than hitherto. The native officials commenced to arrive shortly after 7 o'clock a.m. the Dewan, attended by his Secretary, Mr. Vijayendra Rao, and escorted by two of the Silledar horse, arriving at about half-past seven. At a quarter to 8, His Highness, accompanied by his brother, Prince Subramanya Urs, and his brother-in-law, the Military Buckshee, Basuppajee Urs, with a large following, walked from the royal apartments in the Palace to the Durbar room, and took his seat on the handsome, be-jewelled and gilded throne, from which he could view the scene in the court-yard below. His Highness wore scarlet from head to foot, his head-dress, frock coat, and "continuations" being of this colour. After His Highness had seated himself, all the native officials approached the palace in order of precedence, saluting the Maharajah from the open square; the Dewan "leading off," so to speak. Then they went through the usual ceremony of presenting their *nuzzurs*, which were just touched by His Highness. After this was over, the Hall was cleared for a time, and the Maharanee and the other ladies of the palace paid their respects to the Maharajah; and when they had departed, the officials were again admitted. The proceedings lasted for about 2½ hours, giving over at a quarter past ten. The Durbar in the morning was exclusively for the native officials, the officers being admitted to a similar levee held in the evening.

THE PROGRESS OF BULGARIA AND ROUMELIA.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* writes from Constantinople on September 15 as follows:—A careful observer, Dr. Washburn, the principal of the American Institution on the Bosphorus, known as Robert College, has just returned from a two months' visit to Bulgaria. I may mention that Robert College has had more to do with the education of the middle classes of Bulgaria than any other institution. Six hundred of its students have been Bulgarians, and these now take a large share in the government of Bulgaria. I met Dr. Washburn on his return, and reproduce as nearly as possible the conversation which ensued. I asked, "What is the condition of Bulgaria?" Dr. Washburn answered: "There seems to be perfect security for life and property everywhere. I travelled all over the country with my wife for two months, in the mountains and on the plains, and except in the Rhodope mountains, on the Macedonian frontier, we heard no rumour of any insecurity. That frontier we found occupied by a large force of soldiers and police, and we were quite as secure there as elsewhere." I asked what was the origin of the movement upon Macedonia last spring. "This," said Dr. Washburn, "is a difficult question to answer. It is the general impression that it was favoured by Austria. It was not encouraged by the Bulgarian Government, and was regarded by all the leading men as a misfortune. The Government acted vigorously, in concert with Turkey, to put it down. It is not the policy of Bulgaria to force a solution of the Macedonian question. It simply asks for that province the execution of the Berlin Treaty."

"Is there any agitation at present for the union of Eastern Roumelia and Bulgaria?" "Yes," replied Dr. Washburn; "I heard more of this than of anything else, and more in Eastern Roumelia than in Bulgaria. I fear that it will be difficult for the Governments to restrain the people many years longer from attempting some violent solution of the question. The agitation is now simply due to national feeling. It is not in any sense hostile to Turkey. I found everywhere the feeling that it was for the interest of Bulgaria to cultivate friendly relations with the Sultan now that the province had gained its independence. This question of union is constantly forced upon the people by their material interests. The burden of supporting two Governments is more than they can carry; and the industries of the two provinces have been injured, and in some cases almost destroyed, by the establishment of Custom-houses along the artificial line which divides them. The Porte will not allow free trade between the provinces. If the present state of things continues, it will inevitably make trouble for Europe. The situation will soon be intolerable" "Why," asked he, "can it not be settled in connection with the present negotiations in regard to the tribute and the debt of Bulgaria?"

I asked what was the present position of the Prince of Bulgaria. "He has had a hard time of it, and has undoubtedly made some mistakes; but it seems to me that he was never so strong as he is to-day. The people are now thoroughly and enthusiastically loyal to him. Nothing that I saw in Bulgaria impressed me more than this. It was the general testimony of all parties that he had richly profited by his trying experience, and that Bulgaria could not have a wiser or better ruler. It is said, and I hope it is true, that the Czar is no longer seeking to displace him." "Has there been any real progress in Bulgaria since the war?"

"The Bulgarians are generally dissatisfied with the progress which they have made, and it is probably well that they are so, for naturally much remains to be done, but no fair-minded man, who knew the country ten years ago, can fail to regard their progress as something exceptional in the history of the world. At the close of the war they had no recognised leaders, and there was not a man among them who had had any experience in the organization or administration of government. The proportion of educated men was very small. Their Church was utterly disorganized. Society had been unsettled by war, massacres, and military rule. Fields were uncultivated, towns in ruins in many places. Flocks and herds had disappeared. The Congress of Berlin had dismembered the country and compelled the establishment of two distinct Governments instead of one. A system of government was forced upon Eastern Roumelia far too costly and elaborate for so small a province, and a Constitution adopted in Bulgaria almost equally difficult to work. Out of such circumstances little could have been expected but anarchy and confusion. This was only some six years ago. Now I find both in Bulgaria and in Eastern Roumelia thoroughly organized administrations for all departments of Government. There may be too much organization and too many functionaries; but they carry on the government in a way to secure peace, order, and justice throughout the country. What is lacking in the stability of these administrations is due chiefly to foreign intrigue and to the inevitable agitation for the union of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia. It is specially this last which stands in the way of progress in the organization of the Church. The Bulgarians evidently have a genius for administration, and if they could be united under one government I see no reason why they should not develop statesmen of a high order, and constitute a strong Conservative element in the East. The sudden absorption of most of the educated men in the Administration has hindered the progress of education, but as a general rule the best buildings erected since the war have been for schools, and everything that money can do to make education universal and complete is done cheerfully. The years since the war have been hard years for material progress in an agricultural country, and there have been circumstances specially unfavourable to Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia, but in general it may be said that in proportion to its population the country is as well off as it was before the war; that is, it has recovered the loss and cost of its war of independence. It is setting itself steadily to work to give a good education to all Bulgarians. Its courts work well. The serious talk is already of road and railway extension, and many important public works have already been begun."

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33 Farringdon Road, London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 16.

The Bank of England return shows a slight increase in strength, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having advanced from 33 to 35 per cent. Consols come ⅛ higher at 100½, and Bar Silver having improved from 47⅜d. to 47½d. per oz., Rupee Paper is higher by ⅛. The 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan, however, is ⅛ easier.

In Produce, Coffee is firmer with a rise of 1s. per cwt., Rapeseed steady, other things unchanged.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed quiet, with sales of 8,000 bales, including 600 Surats. Spot prices remain unchanged, but Americans to arrive are 1-64d. to 1-32d. easier again. From New York ready Cotton and futures come alike unaltered. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons :—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Thursday's receipts	34,000	36,000	40,000
Six days' do.	193,000	200,000	204,000
Total since 1st September	819,000	808,000	915,000

The market for the staple here is decidedly weak, and sellers are anxious to do business at a further reduction of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. We are now getting down to a level at which buyers see their way to covering in at least a portion of their previous sales, and in a quiet way transactions to a considerable extent have taken place yesterday and to-day. Bengals are the description most in favour, and we hear of business in good for February having been done as low as Rs. 156. New Fine Omra for December-January has changed hands at Rs. 199. Quoted rates to-day for new cotton are :—

Good Bengals	Rs. 160 Dec.	Rs. 158 January.
Omras	Rs. 186 Feb, March.	
Broach	Rs. 214 March.	
Dhollera	Rs. 190 April.	

Wheat is very dull. Buyers have quite withdrawn, but sellers as yet refuse to lower their rates.

Seeds are generally unaltered.

Freights are distinctly easier. The s. s. Thorndale is reported taken up by the speculators for January loading at 23s. 9d. U. K. or Continent, a reduction of 1s. 3d. on what owners were previously asking. The following are current ready quotations :—

Liverpool	Ready	21-3
Open Charter	,,	25
Antwerp	,,	25
Trieste-Venice.	,,	22-6 at 2

Coals.—We hear of a cargo of Powell Duffryn Cardiff, October-November shipment, having been sold at Rs. 15 per ton alongside. Sellers are now asking as. 4 more.

Exchange :—With Bar Silver in London quoted ⅛d. higher and a tendency to refrain from operating freely before the holidays, the banks have made the market decidedly firmer, with an advance of a full 1-32d. per rupee. Ready demand Bank Bills have been done at 1s. 6½d, and telegraphic for delivery up to the end of the year is offering at the same rate. For private paper the Banks are not good buyers forward; but the difference may be still quoted at 1-32d. per rupee per month. For ready bills we quote at the close :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s 6 7-32d. to ¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s 6 3-16d. to 7-32	,,
Do. Three months' sight.	1s. 6 5-16d.	,,
Credits ,, ,, ,,	1s. 6 13-32d.	,,
France ,, ,, ,,	1·95	,,

Government Paper is somewhat steadier, and we now quote Fours at Rs. 97 11-16 to ¾ ready, Rs. 97⅞ forward delivery. For Fours-and-a-half an inquiry prevails, and the quotation is Rs. 99½ to ¾.

Shares.—The tone is very quiet. In Spinning and Weaving Mills an occasional decline of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 is quoted. Bombay-Burmah Trading Company's shares are weaker again at Rs. 3,750 for first issue.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
					Rs.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.		722½
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	815
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	10 do.	820x
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	587½
Exchange Banks.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£58
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	105x

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	900
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	[illegible]
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	1,225
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2	300
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	540
Bre..l's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	200	Rs. 16	150
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	41¼	197½
Colaba Press Co.	50	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	750
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	300	12	165
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs 130	1,175
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	2450
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	620
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	500
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	500	Rs. 40	450
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	250
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 7½	132½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	382½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 45	535
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	Rs. 40	3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	16
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	100	530
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	685
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,250
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	51[illegible]
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	660

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

H. M's. Man-of-war Sphnix, Captain Marrison, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, 8th Oct.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Sahara, 1,288 tons Capt. J. Gill, sails to-day for Hull with a general cargo.

The steam-ship Darlington, Captain J. R. Ward, sails to-day for Marseilles via Aden and Jedda with a general cargo.

The steam-ship Gelert, 1,107 tons, Capt. R. Winter, cleared yesterday for Genoa and Marseilles with a general cargo.

The steam-ship Canton, 2,732 tons, Captain J. Donnel, sails to-day for Marseilles with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Suez—Mr. Paul Richard. For Marseilles—Mr. Klitring, Mr. Kuhk, Mr. Morris, Mr. Carnap, one gentleman and 8 deck.

The Anchor Line steam-ship Persia, 2,317 tons, Capt R. Hutchinson, sails to-day for Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Copley, Mrs. Gatacre, Miss Playfair, Miss Middleton, Mrs. Blallard and son, Mr. Eming, Maj. Strettal, Col. Playfair, Maj. and Mrs. Kelly and 2 children, Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Denvis.

The B. and S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Commilla, 549 tons, Capt. J. M. Simpson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh via Kurrachee with a general cargo, 108 horses and the following passengers :—A Parsee gentleman, Surg. W H. Quicke, Mr. W. Grant, Mr. Finchman, Mr. and Mrs. Edger, Mr. and Mrs. Bhore, Mr. Ebram, 4 European and 11 native rank and file.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
16	H. M's. Sphinx	Morrison	Aden, Oct. 8.
	Commilla (s)	Simpson	Busreh, Oct. 3.
	Tantallon (s)	Partridge	Moulmein.

DEPARTURES

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
16	Manydown (s)	Thomas	Calcutta.
	British Princess	Peterson	Calcutta.
	Burm[illegible]h (s)	Mitchell	Kurrachee.
	G[illegible] (s)	Winter	Genoa & Marseilles
	[illegible]mes (s)	Seaton	Marseilles.

[illegible]e following vessels obtained their port-clearances [illegible]sterday :—
Steamer Canton, Daunel, for Marseilles.
,, Persia, Hutchinson, for Liverpool.
,, Sahara, Gill, for Hull.
,, Darlington, Ward, for Marseilles.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Clan Ogilvie, for London.
,, Commilla, for Persian Gulf.
,, Clan Fraser, for Dunkirk and Perim.

DAILY IMPORTS.—October 15.

From London.

Peshawar s—2 cases champagne, Bodger, Warburton and Co.
Malwa s—4 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Altnower s—8 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Venetia s—5 cases sherry, Atmaram Rungildass.
Ravenna s—300 casks cement, Edward Bates and Co; 12 cases colours, Sewchund Puput and Co; 166 packages merchandise, Treacher and Co; 3 cases books, B X Furtado and Bros; 13 cases books and stationery, Thacker and Co; 6 packages medicine and 1 case books, Cooper, Madon and Co; 4 cases cochineal, J Goomanchund; 9 cases colours, T Farzoolabhoy; 224 kegs paints, A A Hoossen; 25 cases aniline dye, Gopaljee Mooljee; 5 cases aniline dye, T Tulluckchund; 6 packages paper, S A S Dawood.
Ancona s—42 cases provisions and cheese, H Haji Abdulla.
Goa s—5 cases liquors, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Clyde s—10 cases sherry and claret, A Rungildas.
Khedive s—12 cases wine, Barton and Co.
Hydaspes s—20 cases cheese, provisions, soap, &c, Essoofally Sumsoodeen.
Laleham s—50 casks cement and 40 casks whiting, Heerjibhoy Cooverjee; 500 casks cement M Boodabhoy; 56 cases oilmanstores, Essoofally Hasooljee; 100 barrels blasting powder and 3 cases empty cartridges, M Noorohoy; 28 casks blasting fuse, Geo Gohagan and Co; 70 casks fuse, Soomar Veera; 75 cases beer, W and A Graham and Co.

From Antwerp.

Othello s—10 cases eau-de-cologne, Essoofally Sumsoodeen.

From Marseilles.

Ravena s—3 cases clocks, Favre-Leuba and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—October 15.

For Liverpool.

Persia s—200 bales goats' hair, G Bharmull; 55 bales wool Pelly and Co; 196 cwts wheat, Vulubjee Lalljee; 928 cwts wheat, Finlay, Muir and Co; 360 cwts myrabollams, Goculdass Jaithanee; 195 cwts myrabollams H Goculdass.
Accomac s—107 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Jetha; 800 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.
Clan Murray s—48 bales cotton, B Chapsee; 585 cwts myrabollams, D Sassoon and Co.
Aston Hall s—3,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Pelly and Co; 3,000 cwts wheat, Finlay, Muir and Co; 208 cwts coir yarn, M Mooljee.

For London.

Thames s—14½ cwts ivory, M Soomar; 8¾ cwts ivory, Surriff Darwish; 2 cwts ivory, N Narandass; 9 cases piece-goods, T Ghunsumdass; 350 cwts gum, Walljee Poonja and Co; 7 cwts ivory, Ebram Passianee.

For Port Said.

Aston Hall s—1,000 cwts wheat, Pelly and Co.

For Hull.

Sahara s—4,000 cwts lin-seed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Gibraltar.

Persia s—1,991 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

For Leghorn.

Manilla s—2,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

For Genoa.

Manilla s—2,100 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

For Marseilles.

Canton s—375 cwts mowra-seed and 3,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Darlington s—7,200 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.
Gelert s—2,000 cwts wheat, The United Merchants Co.

For Kobe.

Ravenna s—25 bales twist, John Campbell and Co.

For Hongkong.

Ravenna s—3 packages carpets and one package Cashemere shawls, Dossabhoy Merwanjee; 225 cwts onion, Hussan Baban; 50 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 15 bales twist, Tata and Co; 9½ chests opium, B Balchund; 16 chests opium, J E Ezra; 17 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee; 98 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 20 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmal; 18 chests opium, H Essae Ellias and Co; 36 chests opium, Tarachund Maneckchund; 6 chests opium, S Abraham; 14 chests opium, E Noordeen and Co; 46 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 27 chests opium, Sassoon J David; 11 chests opium, F Peerbhoy and Co; 4½ chests opium, F N Postwalla; 4½ chests opium, S N Talati and Co.

For Shanghai.

Ravena s—10½ chests opium, Issac Ezra and Co; 22 chests opium, B Balchund; 6 chests opium, J E Ezra; 20 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee; 29 chests opium, E J Ebrahim; 71 chests opium, Sassoon J David; 27 chests opium, Tata and Co; 7 chests opium, E D Sassoon.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—Oct. 14.

Wilson, Major, Bl Staff Corps, from leave.

October 15.

Davis, Major, Bl, 22nd Punjab Infy, on leave, from Delhi.
Agnew, Lt, Ms Transp, on sick leave, from Rindli.
Luckhardt, Col, Bo Transp, on duty, from Poona.
Colquham, Major, Bl R A, from Dum Dum.
Saunders, Surg-Major, Bo M S, on leave, from Mhow.
Faulkner, Surg, 19th Bo Infy, on leave, from Deesa.
Quenton, Lt, 4th Bo Rifles, on leave, from Aden.
Sharp, Surg, Bl M S, from Lucknow.
Batson, Capt, Bl, 2nd Dev Regt, to embark, from Gwalior.
Souper, Major, Bl, Army Pay, to embark, from Koorkee.

DEPARTURES.—October 15.

Jervois, Capt, Bo, R A on leave, from Nasick.

October 16.

Shepherd Major, Bl, 1st P Cavy, on furlough, to England.
Hall, Major, Bl, 5th P Infry, on furlough, to England.
Cuningham, Lt-Col, Bo, 2nd Belooch Regt, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Luckhardt, Col, Bo Transpt, on duty, to Poona.
Belford, Major, Bl, 17th Lanc, on leave, to England.
Wolseley Major, Bl, Cheshire Regt, on leave, to England.
Peat, Lt-Col, Civil employ, on leave, to Baroda.
Stephens, Surg, Bl 20th P Infy, on medical certificate, to Allahabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B.-V. R. C.

Bombay, October 17.

1. Major F. S. Hore will take command of the Bombay Vol. Rifle Corps during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. L. H. Bayley on leave.

2. Ammunition for Musketry Instruction can be obtained at Head-Quarters on application to the Adjutant at Re. 1-4 per 100.

By order,
A. W. PRIOR, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to Bombay Gazette Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 14, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite Watson's Hotel.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
. AGENTS WANTED.

NOTICE.

ON 15th October, I shall REMOVE from 14, Rampart-row, to my new consulting rooms.
NEW BUILDINGS,
28, Meadow-street,
(Opposite the Fort Chapel,)
BOMBAY.

CAUTION.—Mr. LAZARUS' LENSES are made from a material invented by himself, and are the only ones in EXISTENCE protected by Royal Letters Patent. The highest medical authorities (both here and at home), now recognise the superiority of Mr. Lazarus' Lenses, over pebbles, as may be seen from testimonials he has received from all parts of the world.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
14, Rampart-row Bombay, (opposite Watson's Hotel.) | No. 1, Mangoe-lane, Calcutta.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE,
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTEFABRIK
STUTTGART,
(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER).

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, whose Pianos we do not import. Our Pianos by SCHIEDMAYER, of STUTTGART, have iron frames cast in one piece, are the HANDSOMEST PIANOS made, have TWO PEDALS and AMERICAN DAMPERS. Price with Zinc-lined case Rs. 850, or with one Pedal Rs. 800.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO. Ld., BOMBAY.

THE SELF-ACTING
SEWING MACHINE
THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE.
No Hand-wheel! No Treadle! Extremely Simple! Purely Mechanical!
WORK WITHOUT WEARINESS.
NO WASTE OF ENERGY.
NO INJURY TO HEALTH.
From 50 to 1000 Stitches per Minute.
Can be seen in full work, and pamphlets containing a few Extracts from opinions of the Press obtained from the Sole Agent.
A. N. DAVER.
No. 7, Meadow-street, Bombay.

If you want to preserve your sight go to a proper practical optician whose long experience and qualification in that line in suiting the very required number need not be commented. A large and selected stock always at hand.
A. N. DAVER
No. 7, Meadow-street, Bombay.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS of these celebrated Pianofortes arrive regularly on the 25th of every month by the Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Company steamers.

Plain Square	Rs. 750
Sympathetic Square	,, 825
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs)	,, 1,425

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.

N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE IN FULL.

The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz :—

Plain Square Piano	Rs. 3[illegible]0 per month for 24 months.	
Sympathetic Square	,, 36-0	,, ,,
Boudoir (on three Legs)	,, 66-0	,, ,,
Tin Lined Case	Rs. 25 Extra.	

DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION
Bombay or Poona.
MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
Poona : 1, East Street. Bombay 43, Esplanade Road.

Dehra Dun, June 21st, 1885.

Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo.

Gentlemen,

A member of your firm in November, 1880, fitted me with a pair of spectacles which I have used ever since, and I am now anxious to get another pair exactly like them, as they suit me better than any I was able to get in London, and in fact are the only pair I can wear without discomfort or pain to the eyes.

Yours faithfully,
J. CHESTER,
Lieut.-Colonel.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
Opticians to the Principal
Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
Old Bond-street, London,
and Rampart-row (above Soundy and Co.)
Bombay.
Consultation hours—ten to six.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR which cannot be delivered at MALABAR POINT, BOMBAY, by 10 p.m., on SATURDAY, 17th instant, should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GANESHKHIND, provided they can be delivered there before 6 a.m., on MONDAY, 19th, and thereafter letters, &c., for HIS EXCELLENCY and the PRIVATE SECRETARY should be ADDRESSED to BELLA VISTA MAHABLESHWUR, until further notice.

G. H. R. HART,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
Government House, Ganeshkhind, 15th Oct. 1885.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated].

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

RICHARDSON—BOLTON—October 15, at the Mission Church, Girgaum, by the Rev. R. A. Squires, George Richard Richardson, C. E., (Southern Mahratta Railway), second son of Rowley W. C. Richardson, Esq., of Berrylands, Surbiton Hill, Surrey (late Superintendent of the India Branch, Admiralty), to Frances Elizabeth, third daughter of George Bolton, Esq., Palace Road, Surbiton, Surrey.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1885.

While some of the reports coming through Quetta from Kandahar show the existence of a certain bias against the Amir, and indicate distrust in him, information on which we can rely shows that, as a matter of fact, Abbul Rahman continues perfectly faithful to the British alliance entered into at Rawal Pindi. This is more creditable to his good-faith and political judgment because it is known that the Russians made overtures to him, supposed to be tempting, but he positively declined to entertain them, declaring that he would abide by his word pledged to the English. Probably this uncompromising rejection of the Russian advances furnishes ground for the rumours that efforts are being made to seduce from their allegiance certain of the Amir's functionaries on the northern frontier, and to form a Russian party in Herat. No great success has yet attended these efforts, but if made, they may be regarded as disinterested testimony to the Amir's fidelity to his engagements.

King Theebaw's answer to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah proves to have been unsatisfactory not only in manner, but in matter. He does not, as the earlier telegrams from Rangoon led us to believe, abate a rupee of his exorbitant claims upon the Bombay-Burmah Corporation, and he sends to Lord Dufferin a message as insolent as drunkenness and barbarity could produce. He will probably go on in this way to the last. He may consider insolence a cheaper way of attaching the British authorities than any other, and the more impudent his communications are the less likely does it seem that he will go far beyond words. Still, all this time what looks like grave injustice is being done to British subjects who are trading in his territory, and who must not much longer be molested with impunity. Lord Salisbury's vigorous representations to the French Government and his reference in a political speech to the course of affairs in Burmah indicate the high importance which is attached to the question in the highest quarters. But we have as yet had no indication whatever of the course that the Government mean to take in regard to Theebaw. The French factor seems to have been removed from the problem, but the Burmese factor remains represented by an insolent and reckless sovereign who has the interest of an important British undertaking in his power. How will that part of the problem be solved?

The career of Lord Randolph Churchill at the India Office, whether it be long or short, will be signalised by one act which will have an important bearing upon the economic development of India. The promptitude with which all obstacles to the prosecution of the Indian Midland Railway scheme were removed is due, as we stated a few days ago, to the personal exertions of the Secretary of State. For this we owe him thanks enough to obliterate the memory of at least one unwise utterance in regard to India, and perhaps to extenuate certain phases of his policy which promise to add little to the prosperity of the country. Here, however, we have a work of undoubted utility, for which the public have prayed for years past, and in which, it has all along been recognised, the interests of Bombay and Western India are peculiarly involved. It was to this line that the local Chamber of Commerce, in their admirably-reasoned memorial of February last year, gave special prominence as a line necessary not only in the interests of commerce, but for the protection of Bundelkhund from the effects of periodical drought. Speaking more especially of the Jhansi-Manickpur section of the line, the Chamber argued in its favour not only that it lay in the heart of the broad-gauge system, and was recommended by the Famine Commission, but that it would be a locally remunerative work, as the country in favourable seasons yielded luxuriant crops of cereals and cotton, and moreover a large through traffic would pass over it. The project, indeed, seemed to invite the reflection that what everybody said of it must be true. The Famine Commission strongly insisted upon its necessity for the protection of the Bundelkhund country from famine. Local commercial opinion advocated it as offering not only a valuable provision against famine, but as being necessary for trade. The Bombay Government were so persuaded of the need of it that they urged the Government of India, rather than delay the work, through difficulties as to the terms of concession, to revert to their former policy, and carry out the work as a State Railway, with borrowed capital. Lastly, the Government of India were so intent upon the enterprise that nearly two years ago they asked and ultimately obtained permission to lay down the earthwork for the Manickpur-Jhansi section. "Any policy," the Bombay Government heroically submitted, "which will at once provide India with the railways she requires is to be preferred to one which results only in inaction." Happily, there has been no need for the Government of India to resort to anything so desperate as the "any policy" policy. There has been no delay in the prosecution of the enterprise, and if the subscription has been incomplete that is a shortcoming which should be remedied without difficulty when the remainder of the capital is needed for the work. It is pretty generally recognized that a month earlier or later would have made all the difference in getting the capital subscribed. The prospectus was issued in August, when the subscribing public are by no means largely represented in town, and hence the incompleteness of the response. Perhaps the mistake would not have been made had the India Office adopted Mr. Lionel Cohen's recent suggestion to have a broker of their own to advise them in these matters. Anyhow it has not interfered with the prosecution of the work, for orders have come from home that these must be carried forward without delay.

The immediate result of the new line will be to bring Bombay into direct and easy communication with the wheat-producing districts of the North-West, of which Agra and Cawnpore are the great central depôts. It will shorten the distance between Bombay and Cawnpore by a hundred and thirty-four miles, and that between Bombay and Agra by nearly three hundred miles. The gain, indeed, will not be so great if the comparison is between the new line and the B. B. and C. I. and Rajputana-Malwa route. But for the purposes of grain transit between Agra and Bombay the latter line is seriously hampered by the break of gauge at Ahmedabad, so that the comparison is practically between the new line and the roundabout Jubbulpore and Allahabad route. As to the country to be traversed, and the nature and extent of the traffic that may be looked for, there is a general consensus of sanguine expectation. Sir Lepel Griffin, no doubt, spoke with something of the credulousness of enthusiasm when he told of districts in the neighbourhood of Bhopal where the production of wheat was so enormous in good years that it lay rotting on the ground for want of the means of exportation. Diligent inquiry for more specific evidence on this point has failed to yield any information as to the when and where of this overflowing abundance. Nevertheless, there is ample evidence of the unequal distribution of the agricultural wealth of the district which the line will serve, and it will play an important part in the famine prevention policy which the Government of India have deliberately adopted. It must be regarded, indeed, as only an important contribution to a great enterprise of which the Nagpore-Bengal line is the instalment that has next to be supplied. The general scheme proposes to start from the wheat and rice-producing country of Chattisgarh, sending to the east the Nagpore-Bengal line; to the south the Hyderabad line; to the north-west the Bilaspore-Etawah line, which will connect the productive Central Provinces with famine-stricken Bundelkhund. This latter district will draw for the satisfaction of its necessities from two directions, and will thus be effectually insured against disaster. And it will be seen, from the provision which is contemplated for opening up communication with the coal fields of Umaria, that ample care will be taken for securing a supply of coal for the railway on easy terms.

The project, however, has an imperial as well as a local character. It will serve the districts through which it passes, but it will also contribute to the development of the export trade of India, which is more than ever an imperial necessity. If it is a matter of moral obligation upon us to support every scheme which is reasonably calculated to prevent or at least to mitigate famine, it is a matter of interest as well to facilitate communication between the producing districts and the great centres of distribution. The scheme is, on the face of it, one that must add largely to the export trade of Bombay. There is little room here for controversy as to where the traffic "watershed" will prove to be which will be the point from which traffic will flow eastwards to Calcutta and westwards to Bombay. The East Indian Railway takes to Calcutta as large a share of the exportable produce of that region as it is ever likely to get, and those who have fixed the "watershed" at Banda on the Jhansi-Manickpore branch have shown the smallest belief in the eastward flow of the traffic of the Indian Midland. It is not so easy to mark off the eastward and westward traffic that will be developed by the Nagpore and Bengal Railway. Bombay and Calcutta are, so far as can be estimated, about equally interested in that undertaking, and equally desirous that the obstacles which have stood in its way may be removed as promptly as may be. There is no mystery as to the nature of them, nor is there any doubt that if the India Office had been determined upon a prompt launching of the enterprise the work would have been in progress before now. But there is reason to believe that the Secretary of State has in the matter of the Indian Midland proved stronger than his Council. May we count upon a second success of this kind being entered to his credit before the not impossible event of his withdrawal from the India Office a month or two hence? There is much to encourage him in such a course. Public opinion in India is urgent in the matter, and commercial opinion at home would view with favour a policy which, in promoting agricultural production in India, would open up new markets for the reception of English manufactures. Whether his term of office be short or long, he may legitimately aim at making it productive of good work, and a Secretary of State for India who in a few months gave us two such enterprises as the Indian Midland and the Bengal-Nagpore railways would leave behind him a creditable record.

We hear that the judgeship of Poona, rendered vacant by the lamented death of Mr. Watt, has been offered to the Hon. J. R. Naylor, Legal Remembrancer, for his acceptance. The emoluments of the office are no higher than those already enjoyed by Mr. Naylor, but the judgeship is considered to constitute a more direct claim to a seat in the High Court than the other appointment, which though one requiring great legal attainments, stands, as it were, by itself, and is a kind of legal *cul de sac*. It is thought that on this account Mr. Naylor may possibly elect to accept the seat on the Bench of the Poona Court; and in that case the Legal Remembrancership will be filled by Mr. E. T. Candy, the Civilian who has held it for short periods on several occasions with general satisfaction, and who is, like the Hon. Mr. Naylor, an accomplished legal draughtsman.

We learn that a private telegram was received yesterday by the Bombay Presidency Association, announcing that a large and enthusiastic meeting was held in London on Thursday night. All the Indian delegates addressed the meeting on the objects of their mission, and the audience was sympathetic. Both Conservatives and Liberals took part in the proceedings. The delegates are to meet the Secretary of State to-day.

SOCIAL SIMLA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Oct. 12.

How true it is that if anything be but left alone long enough it settles itself? Ever since the opening of the Fine Arts Exhibition here some three weeks since, I have promised myself the pleasure of referring to it in detail; and now the show is over, and I have said nothing, appreciative or otherwise, of the collection, which has already become a thing of the past. Fortunately other pens have been more prompt than mine, and by this time your readers know as much as they care to know of this short-lived exhibition. It is not everyone who can paint a picture, but he is a poor creature indeed who cannot criticise one, and the most exhaustive ignorance is not a bit behind the most cultivated knowledge in its expression of admiration or dislike, so that in spite of my delay more than enough had been written on the subject. In a collection of pictures chiefly by amateurs, the work of a professional artist shines like a planet in the dust of common stars, and in this exhibition the contributions of Mr. Van Ruith were conspicuous. In his most careless sketch—and it must be owned that some of this artist's figure sketches are very slight indeed—as in his more carefully finished paintings the master hand is shown, and even when, as in some of the former, there may be "a fault to pardon in the drawing's lines," the pardon is freely accorded to the soul and spirit which animate even the faulty line, and raise it above the level of more careful work from less artistic hands. By those familiar with Bombay the scenes from bazaar or rural life in that part of the country exhibited by Mr. Van Ruith are greeted as alike true to nature and to art, which has so faithfully rendered effects of light and atmosphere, no less than the characteristic features of a life which in its brilliant exuberance has little in common with the sand-grey squalor of the plains of Upper India. A Bombay bazaar in which all the nationalities of the East jostle each other in the busy come-and-go of daily life, and where women and girl children gaily apparelled or simply dressed pass to and fro unharmed and unsuspected on their modest way, has no parallel on this side of the country, where the average bazaar lacks both colour and beauty. Mr. Van Ruith's most important picture, "In the shade," has been bought by H. E. the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and shows to even greater advantage now that it is hung in Barnes Court than it did on the walls of the exhibition.

The Durbar for the Hill Chiefs took place on the 1st inst. in a large shamiana pitched on the lawn of Viceregal Lodge, and for some days before and after this function the roads were gay with the barbaric splendour of the Rajas and their following. Each Chief, Rana, or Thakur had his picturesque tag-rag and bob-tail retinue, his soldiers from an army of a score or so to a company of two or three, his drummers, his *chobdars*, his led-horses, and his gold umbrella. The Rajas of Nahun and Bilaspur, who are each entitled to a salute of eleven guns and are as tritons among the minnows, brought their Delhi banners, whose golden and silken sheen made a brave glitter in the sunlight. The Raja of Nahun occupied his own house, overlooking the Mall, which, during the whole season, had stood in dignified emptiness awaiting the arrival of its master. In the compound of this house, awakened suddenly to busy life, his little army was encamped, and among the tall sunflowers the gaily caparisoned horses were picketed. All the durbaris seemed to enjoy their visit to Simla, though some among them had an air of being ill at ease during the Durbar itself, the quiet ceremony of which could scarcely fail to be disconcerting to those whose only notions of a *tamasha* of any kind are associated with tom-tom beating and noisy license. They appeared to be never weary of "eating the air" in the evening, long processions passing in single file down one side of the road, the chief himself now on horseback, now in a gorgeous litter. When the short twilight faded, large flaming torches held high in the gathering gloom lighted the fantastic companies back to house or tent, with all the glittering effect of a scene from a circus or pantomime. By this time all have returned to their states, taking, we will hope, pleasant recollections of their brief visit.

The Fancy Ball which was given at Benmore on the evening of the 1st came so soon after the dance given by the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, that many of the decorations remained, and the rink looked as brilliant as it had done at the Powder Ball. It is a weakness common to human nature that it must ever be making comparisons, and gay as the scene was, it was maintained by some present that the fancy balls of the seasons of 1881 and 1883 had presented more freshness and variety of costume. It is possible that the prevalence of powder, which had proved so becoming on the 22nd ultimo that many ladies had, not unnaturally, availed themselves of the opportunity of wearing it again, and the number of dresses originally worn in the operas of "Patience," "The Pirates," and the "Mikado" favoured this idea. As to the originality or effect of the costumes I offer no opinion, but of the success of the ball, there can be no question. The rooms were crowded, and it was not till a late hour that the last guest departed. A heavy thunderstorm which came on towards dawn caught the latest revellers on their homeward way. If in the dull days in store for Benmore, which has been bought for the Punjab Government offices, and the furniture, &c., of which is already advertised for sale, there should linger in floor or wall any memory of days gone by, not the least thrilling should be that of the Fancy Ball of 1885, the last of the many dances given there, the final gathering under its roof of youth and beauty, wit and wisdom, of all in short that has made this season one of the brightest and best on record. But though the Fancy Ball was the last of the Benmore series it was not the last of the season, and the ball given by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and Lady Aitchison to the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Stewart at Barnes Court on the 6th inst. was the final, and in some respects the crowning, entertainment.

The new ball-room at Barnes Court, of which mention has been previously made, has been decorated by students of the Mayo School of Art, Lahore, under the superintendence of the principal, Mr. J. L. Kipling, in a style which, if old enough when the sources of its inspiration are considered, was found novel and effective when for the first time applied to an English ball-room. Visitors to Northern India cannot have failed to notice the elaborate painted decoration left by Mogul conquerors in mosque and palace which, though Persian in its origin, has much in common with the Cinque Cento work to be [illegible] Italian churches and palaces. It was i[illegible] within the short space of time allowed [illegible] the work, to completely cover [illegible] with coloured arabesques [illegible] Oriental practice, and surfaces of plain [illegible] found to enhance the effect of dado, cornice, mantelpiece, ceiling, and doors, which were elaborately treated. The work, by a real *tour de force*, was completed within two months from the date of its being taken in hand, and was seen for the first time on the occasion of the ball on the 6th instant. The general public expressed its admiration of the novel effect produced, while experts, whose special knowledge entitled them to express an opinion, were unanimous in their approval of the technical excellence and solidity of the work. Simla now possesses for the first time a thoroughly good ball-room, handsomely and permanently decorated, and though we have hitherto gratefully accepted the temporary effects produced by draperies of printed and embroidered fabrics, by the aid of which the bareness of roof and wall has been decently veiled, and even now have no wish to disparage them, we gladly appreciate the dignified *puccaness* of the new room at Barnes Court.

The bands of the Royal Irish, Cheshire, and Highland Light Infantry, which came up for the Durbar, are still in Simla, and have on several occasions given musical performances which have been a great treat. A concert has been given by these massed bands in aid of the Lawrence Asylum, and another will be given at Barnes Court this afternoon in aid of the Summer Home for Soldiers' Children.

One more theatrical performance is to be given; and this, I believe, will be the very last public entertainment of the season. Day by day the dusty road leading to Kalka is torn by the quick feet of the tonga ponies, and day and night the steady flow of traffic to Umballa never ceases. Bullock carts, mules, camels, all heavily laden, plod on their weary way, and horses and cows in the charge of syces and cowmen are to be seen in scores on the march to their distant homes.

Is any one wise enough to read the portent of the skies? On the 9th inst., at 5-45 p.m., a magnificent meteor flashed across the cloudless heavens, like a mighty sword-blade suddenly unsheathed by an Almighty hand. The brilliant blaze, flame-coloured in the deep blue of the sky, went out in a moment, leaving behind it a faint smoke-like vapour that lingered motionless for some time. Your correspondent was one of the fortunate few who saw this splendid vision, of which he has as yet seen no account.

JAKKO.

SIGNORINA MARCHETTI'S CONCERT.

There was a fairly good attendance at the Town Hall yesterday, when Signorina Marchetti gave the first of the series of popular afternoon concerts she proposes to give before leaving Bombay. To say that her voice, in its compass, melody, and modulations, is splendid, and that those who had the good fortune to be present enjoyed a rare treat, would be simply repeating what must now be sufficiently well-known to the public. She was in splendid form, and the hearty applause which greeted her every time she made her appearance was redoubled at the conclusion of each performance. Maestro Menesini fairly divided the applause with Signorina Marchetti by the skilful performances on the piano with which he filled up the intervals.

DEPARTURE OF SIR FRANK SOUTER.

It does not often fall to the Government officials to leave the shores of this country with a heartier or more general manifestation of goodwill and esteem than that which attended the departure of Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C. S. I., for England by yesterday's mail-steamer. From half-past 3 p.m., representatives of different classes of the community began to assemble at the Appollo-bunder, and for fully an hour did carriage after carriage set down its occupants there. Among the more prominent of those present were Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Birdwood, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee C. S. I., Colonel Beville, Colonel White, Lieut.-Colonel Merriman, Major Portman, Mon. Follet, the Cazee of Bombay, Messrs E. C. K. Olivant, G. A. Kittredge, J. H. Grant, J. Jones, P. Benn, P. Ryan, H. W. Barrow, R. H. Vincent, J. G. Gell, His Highness Aga Jenghi Shah, His Highness Aga Akbar Shah, His Highness Aga Muchool Shah, Messrs. Perozshah M. Mehta, M. N. Banajee, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, N. N. Cooper, Jehangir B. Murzban, Vundravundas Purshotumdas, Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy, Khan Bahadoor J. D Wadia, Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdul Ali, Messrs. Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Cummoo Sulleman, N. R. Ranina, A. F. Moos, M. H. Khan, Hassunbhoy Visram, Tapidas V. R. Luxmonjee, Sulleman Abdul Wyed, Elapa Ballaram, Rustomjee N. B. Jeejeebhoy, Dorabjee D Bootee, Shewjee Dhurmajee, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Nensey Peroo Mahomed, C. D. Furdoonjee, Shaik Essa bin Khaliffa, Cowasjee Dady Limjee, Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, Mirza Hassan Khan, Mahomed Nubee Khan, Dinshah M. Puthtakee, Fazalbhoy Visram, Maneckshah Dhunjeeshah, Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottiwalla, Jehangir Dosabhoy Framjee, Abdul Hussen Hajee Zenall Abadeen, Hassum Hajee Ludha, Shaik Moosa Abdul Lutiff, Ruttonjee Bomonjee, C. R. Bomonjee, P. Byramjee, Dr. P. C. De Souza, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, &c. Sir Frank Souter, accompanied by Lady Souter and their children, drove up to the bunder at 4-30 p.m., and the parting greetings, which then commenced, were continued for some time. Sir Frank had next to pass through an ordeal from which he came out—like many a native bridegroom—literally enveloped in flowers. Borahs, Marwarees, Moguls, Mussulmans, and Parsees, pressed hard upon each other in their endeavour to present garlands and nosegays of flowers to the departing Commissioner of Police, until his neck felt the weight of the floral offerings; and he was obliged to transfer the honourable burden to his children, Lady Souter went through a similar ceremony with admirable patience and equanimity. A move was made towards the landing-steps; but it was frequently interrupted by more presentations of flowers. As the party went down the landing-steps, cheers that were repeated to the echo were given for Sir Frank, who soon afterwards left for the mail-steamer in a steam-launch in the company of several of his friends.

THE HYDERABAD LIBEL-CASE.

The following is a translation of an Extraordinary *Jerrida* (Government Gazette) published for general information, dated 4th Auzur, 1295 Fusli (corresponding with the 13th October, 1885,) Vol. I, page 43 :—

Political and Financial Department, Hyderabad, dated 4th Mohurrum 1303 Hijree, By order of His Excellency the Minister.

Whereas Ali Abdulla, the superintendent of the stud department, has been found to have taken the leading part in the publication of a libel against Major Nevill, the Commander of Regular Troops, in the *Telegraph* regarding the case of Coolsoombi *vs.* Nevill, and that he was the prominent conspirator in the alleged libel, in trying his best to support Mr. Edwards, against whom Major Nevill had lodged a charge of defamation of character in Bombay, it is hereby, with the concurrence of the Resident and by special command of H. H. the Nizam, ordered that Ali Abdulla be dismissed from the Government service, and never enter again into H. H. the Nizam's dominion without the orders of H. H. the Nizam. Captain Ahmed Abdulla having been found guilty of having had interest and connection in the above conspiracy, is to have his pay reduced by Rs. 100, and sent to Aurungabad. Colonel Ludlow, the Inspector-General of Police, will give him a job in the police department temporarily until further orders. Mr. VanIngen, the judge of the suburban court, before whom the case of Coolsoom was tried, not having performed his duties as a judge of a legal court, to be summarily removed from the court, and his services as judge be dispensed with.

2. Ali Abdulla will, within ten days from the date hereof, make over the charge of his office to Major Gough, and depart out of H. H. the Nizam's dominion.

TELEGRAMS.

WAR PREPARATIONS IN UPPER BURMAH.

INSOLENT MESSAGE TO THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 16.

A Mandalay letter to the *Gazette* says that great activity prevails in the Arsenal. Rifles and stores are being sent to various forts, 3,000 soldiers being at Minlah, and 2,000 on the Tonghoo frontier.

The population is panic-stricken, business is at a standstill, and all credit is refused.

The names and addresses of foreign residents have been taken down, and the French Consular establishment is closely watched. It is thought that treachery on the part of the Government is possible, as M. Haas is the guest of the Chief Commissioner at Rangoon, and the Burmese agent here wires to Mandalay that Mr. Bernard took him from his hotel to Government House.

M. Haas says that the French Government have no interests in Upper Burmah which would clash with English action.

The reply of the Burmese Ministers to Mr. Bernard points out that an independent Government is at liberty to deal as it chooses with traders who try to defraud its revenues. If the Viceroy's only communications are of the sort despatched during the past two months, they had better be discontinued, as they will be treated with the utmost contempt. Reference is made to the recent visits of Colonel Carey, Mr. Cabanis, and other British officials, who are characterised as spies; and Mr. Bernard is asked to explain his action in allowing such visits, and to say whether any independent Government would tolerate such impertinence.

The Bombay-Burmah Corporation forest work is going on unmolested. Three of their assistants have been sent to Rangoon to give the Government information which is thought valuable in the present crisis.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct 16.

The answer from Theebaw is unfavourable. The matter is not yet officially before the Government. The Home authorities will decide what measures are to be taken.

The Rangoon merchants are warned that purchases of confiscated property will not be recognised by the arbitrators, if eventually appointed.

SIMLA NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 16.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab left this morning.

General Hancock officiates for Colonel Stanton as Director of Railways.

HINDU AND MAHOMEDAN RIOT AT LAHORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 16.

The tension in the relations between Hindus and Mahomedans over the concurrence of the festivals of the Dusserah and the Mohurrum, which is causing the authorities anxiety as to the prospects of disturbance, has unfortunately already resulted in a collision. Last evening the Mahomedans established a "chabbil" and were distributing sherbet in contiguity to a place where the Hindus were reading Kuthas. The latter demanded the removal of the "chabbil," which led to an altercation and culminated in blows being struck. Both factions raised cries. The Mahomedans, shouting Ali! Ali!" gathered large crowds of the co-religionists of both parties, who came to a collision. Several men were wounded, but none very dangerously. The Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police both arrived on the scene and helped to prevent further disturbance; but the angry feelings have in no way subsided.

The Hindus closed all their shops in the City throughout the day, and are demanding protection from the authorities against the Mahomedans. Fourteen arrests have been made, and a squadron of Bengal Cavalry from Meean Meer has been brought to Lahore in anticipation of further disturbances.

FRONTIER INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 16.

A scarcity of grain is still felt in Kabul.

Colonel Ridgeway has been appointed Commissioner for the demarcation of the frontier.

The Russians are continuing the construction of the road beyond Band-i-Nadir.

Colonel Lockhart and party are all well.

THE *GAZETTE OF INDIA.*

Appointments.—North Western Railway; Manager: Colonel Conway-Gordon; Deputies: Mr. Jabez Lightfoot and Major Brackenbury; Engineers: Mr. Mullet and Mr. Story; Traffic Department: Mr. Broughton, Mr. Ross, and Mr. Rutherford; Locomotive: Mr. Sandiford, Mr. Fergusson, Mr. Hughes; Storekeeper: Mr. Hilly; Examiner: Mr. Williams.

Mr. Anderson, C. S., officiates as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, during the furlough of Mr. Fraser.

Furlough:—Colonel Stewart, Guides, one year and 209 days; Lieut.-Colonel Hay, 4th Goorkhas, one year and 90 days; Major Hammond, Guides, one year; Major Lambert, Military Works, one year and 91 days; Major Beresford, 43rd B. I., one year and 227 days; Lieutenant Richardson, 3rd B I., one year; Surgeon Holmes, 1st Sikhs, two years.

Extensions: Lieut.-Colonel Collen, 31 days; Captain Wedderburn, 15 days; Captain Muir, 15 days.

Admitted to the Staff Corps: Lieutenant Grimston, 6th B. C.; Lieutenant Crommelin, 1st Goorkhas.

Colonel Rodgers, half pay is appointed the Brigade Staff, with the rank of Brigadier-General, *vice* Walker, retired.

1st Punjab Cavalry.—Major Cunningham is promoted squadron commander. Lieutenant Stewart squadron officer.

2nd Punjab Cavalry—Major Bishop is promoted Squadron commander.

3rd Punjab Cavalry.—Captain Mansel is promoted squadron commander; Lieutenant Priestly squadron officer.

Promotion, Bengal Staff Corps.—To Lieut.-Colonels: Majors Nisbet and Marshall; to Major; Captain Durand.

Promotions, Bengal Army.—To Lieut-Colonels Majors Lang, Broome, and Home.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BURMAH QUESTION.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Lord Salisbury, speaking at a Conservative meeting at Brighton yesterday, said that the Burmah question rests with the Government of India; but that any other than British influence in Upper Burmah cannot be permitted to prevail.

SIR CHARLES WARREN.

General Sir Charles Warren has been appointed Grand Cross of Saint Michael and Saint George.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

GREECE AND THE PORTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 15.

The Porte has presented a note to the Great Powers, declaring that the armaments going on in Greece are a menace to peace.

REPORTED MOVE OF BULGARIANS.

It is reported that Prince Alexander, at the head of his army, has left Philipoppolis, and is marching towards Adrianople.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

SUEZ, Oct. 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday evening.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo on the evening of the 14th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera .. 4 9-16

The Manchester market has been steady.

4 per cent.	Rupee Paper	74¼
4½ ,,	,,	75⅜
3 ,,	Consols for account	100¼
3½ ,,	Sterling Loan	101⅝
4½ ,,	French Rentes	108½
Bar Silver		47½

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the Banking Department combined £12,200,000. Increase £500,000.

Bills discounted £22,100,000. Decrease £200,000.

Bullion, total amount in banking and issue department combined £21,500,000. Unchanged.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 35 per cent.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(October 16.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

America.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

China.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Rangoon, 16th. Line to Mandalay interrupted.

Interruption on Turkish route section Bushire to Fao, still continues. A mail steamer leaves weekly every Friday from Bushire for Fao with messages.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, Oct., 15.

10 p.m.	83·0

FRIDAY, Oct. 16.

6 a.m.	80·6
10 a.m.	85·1
2 p.m.	89·5
4 p.m.	89·3

The new number of the *Bombay Diocesan Record* reports the efforts that are being made to establish a resident clergyman at Lanowlee and Bhusawal respectively. The *Record* says that the Lanowlee Chaplaincy Fund is being steadily augmented by monthly subscriptions collected by the most indefatigable wife of the foreman of the Workshops, from workmen, engine-drivers, guards, and other members of the Lanowlee community. It is considered possible that the railway authorities may be willing to transfer the present school and dwelling-house to the church, as soon as the projected new school premises have been built, in which case it may not be necessary to build a parsonage. The Bishop of Bombay has recently paid two visits to Bhusawal, on the second occasion to lay before the European community the terms on which the Additional Clergy Society would provide a resident clergyman; and a committee was formed for promoting that object.

Bishop Meurin left Bombay for Bhusawal last evening on a pastoral visitation.

A correspondent writes:—"A few of the leading residents of Bassein communicated the other day to His Excellency the Papal Delegate their intention of waiting upon him by deputation concerning the proceedings of the Goa clergy of that district; but his Grace let them know that he did not wish to give the people of Bassein the trouble of journeying so far as Bombay, and that they should rest assured their grievances on the subject will have due consideration. The Bassein people are authoritatively informed that the report propagated by the *Diario das Noticias* that Portugal will send out new Bishops for India is without any foundation whatever."

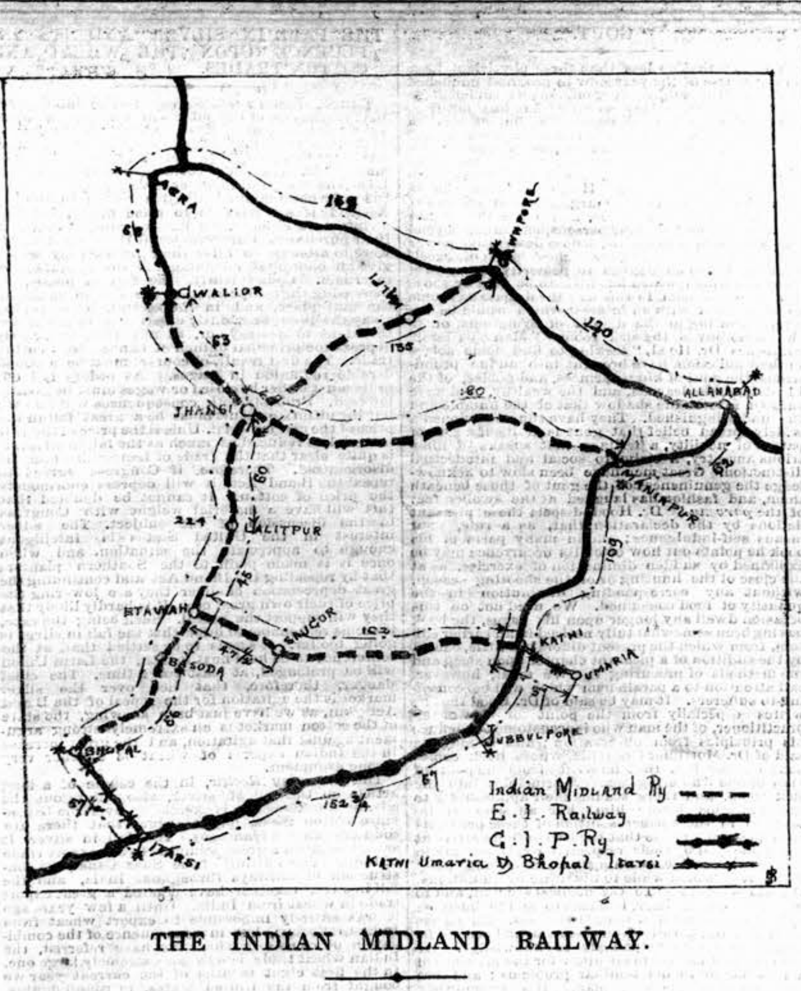
Rangoon is to have a Cathedral before long. The foundations are being already dug in the compound of the diocesan schools. The building, which is from designs and plans furnished by Mr. Chisholm, of Madras, gives promise of being a very handsome structure; and will be sufficiently commodious for all purposes for years to come. It is not intended to proceed with the tower and spire for the present.

The Viceroy gave a farewell dinner to the Commander-in-Chief at the Viceregal Lodge a few evenings since, all the principal officials being present. Lord Dufferin in a happy speech bade farewell to Sir Donald Stewart, whose time will have expired before Government meets again in Calcutta.

The *Indian Mirror* has a strange notion of religious equality. Lady Dufferin has lately taken on a new Hindustani teacher, who, being a native Christian zenana teacher, pleases it no more than her predecessor, who was the sister of a well-known missionary. And so the *Mirror* goes on to say:—"What we then meant, and what we still mean, is that, in the case of a lady occupying the exalted position of a Viceroy's wife, it is hardly as it should be that she should openly place herself under sectarian or missionary influence. It is well known that we have always expressed our esteem and respect for Christian missionaries as a body; but in a country situated like India, where perfect tolerance of religion is the recognised policy of the State, any special preference shown to any one religion on the part of the Government, or of the families of the members of the Government, is open to grave exception. Indeed, with all his popularity, Lord Ripon was in some degree handicapped by the presence of Father Kerr as his domestic chaplain. Is Lady Dufferin a Methodist herself that she is so much attached to the Methodist body?" So then, people whose misfortune it is to occupy an exalted position are an exception to the rule that every man may have his own *guru*, and Methodism or missionaryism of any kind is to be a disqualification for the humble task of teaching Hindustani to an eminent lady. If it is in this way that young Bengal has learnt the principles of toleration and religious liberty, it had better begin again.

Taccavi advances have not been so readily made use of in any part of India that any surprise need be felt at the reluctance with which the flooded-out peasantry in Bengal are embracing the offer of the Government to make advances of this kind to sufferers by the recent inundations. The conditions, a correspondent writes, are such that as yet very few have availed themselves of the offer. "A few days ago the Deputy Magistrate entrusted with this work in a portion of the Sudder Sub-Division of the Nuddea district in reply to the application made by certain ryots of a village, told them that all the villagers must make themselves jointly liable for the sum they want to borrow from Government on account of purchasing seeds for their lands, and unless this was done, no money could be made over to them. This, I need hardly say, is a very hard condition, and ten to one the ryots will not accept these terms to obtain the tuccavi advance. It is only by the lending of money on a large scale on the tuccavi system on very easy terms that considerable relief can be given to the ryots. If three or four ryots make themselves jointly liable, or if the mahajan, or some such person, come forward as security, that ought to be held sufficient. A lakh of rupees lent to the ryots in this way is likely to do a great deal of good to the suffering people, even supposing that one-fourth of it becomes unrealizable. Still the loss would be nothing in comparison with the immense good that would be done to them. Money should be advanced, not only for buying seeds, but also for buying rice and other articles of food."

"Young Siam" gives prominence in one of the Rangoon papers to a phase of Indo-Chinese politics which at intervals claims notice, and is not entirely without interest at this time. Siam, he says, has for the last half-century always shown itself a firm friend to England, and although aggressive measures on the part of France have in the past fifteen or twenty years always been feared by the Bangkok Government, possibly the understanding which has existed between Siam and England has prevented their French neighbours proceeding to interfere with the independence of Siam hitherto. If we are to settle the Upper Burmah question, either by the establishment of a Resident there with suitable escort, or by the annexation of the country, which possibly Burmah's suzerain, China, would not object to, the French may make our forward movement a reason for something similar in Bangkok. We should always remember that our acquisition of Cyprus was immediately followed by the French movement on Tunis. And if they found they were checkmated in Upper Burmah our volatile neighbours may try and acquire prestige nearer Saigon in Siam. If there was any treaty or understanding between China, England, and Siam as regards upholding the independence of the latter, which is now thickly populated with Chinese, we may be sure the French would pause before they went into attempts at fresh aggressions in this quarter. We should endeavour, then, to interest China as we are interested ourselves, in upholding the independence of this fairly governed country, which is rapidly increasing in wealth and civilisation, and which, when its railways are completed, promises to be an excellent outlet for English capital and trade.



THE INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

The accompanying map shows the course of the Indian Midland Railway, and its connections with the existing systems of communication. The line from Cawnpore to Kalpi has already been nearly completed by the Government of the North-West Provinces, and will be open for traffic in March. The Jhansi to Manickpore branch has been in hand for some time, and the earthworks are partly made, while the foundations of the great bridge over the Jumna at Kalpi—the only engineering work of any magnitude—are already begun. The Bhopal to Basoda section will be at once pushed on, and the earthworks of the Jhansi and Gwalior section will be begun. The line will afford the most direct route from Bombay to the North-West Provinces, and it will have an important influence upon the development of commerce.

The mofussil municipalities may learn something from the experience of that of Tanjore, one of the most satisfactory features in the administration of which is said to be the very complete way in which the sweepings are removed and utilised in the neighbouring villages. They are carried away daily by thirty country carts of the villages outside the town. The Municipality pays nothing for the removal of those sweepings, but on the other hand gets a net income of Rs. 130 a year from them under the following arrangement. The contractor agrees to pay Rs. 4,000 for the rubbish, of which Rs. 3,870 has to be repaid to him for employing the necessary labour and carts to remove it, and the difference to be appropriated by the Municipality as the net value of the sweepings.

MILITARY NEWS.

The Government of India has sanctioned the formation of a Volunteer Corps in the Kamrup District, of the strength of half a company, which will entitle it to two lieutenants.

Colonel A. W. Montagu, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissary-General, Bengal, now on furlough in England, will not return to this country.

It has been decided that Adjutants attached to Artillery Commands, Classes A and B, are to be considered during their tenure of appointment as officers of the mounted branch.

An aide-de-camp to a general officer on leave may be granted leave out of India by competent authority, and such leave will not be held to prejudice his title to leave subsequently under article 824, Army Regulations, India, Vol. 1, Part I.

Captain H. H. Sealy, 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, has been granted leave to England for nine months on private affairs.

The Commander-in-Chief has ordered that the system of company training is to be carried out at all Hill Depôts, wherever possible.

Surgeon G. S. Griffiths has been posted to the permanent medical charge of the 32nd Pioneers.

Colonel J. H. S. Algar, 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, will be placed on the retired list on 9th October, and ordered to England.

Lieutenant S. G. D. Smith, Royal Artillery, Assistant Superintendent of Factories, is to officiate as Superintendent of the Gun Carriage Factory, Futtehgarh, during the absence on leave of H. M. Mackenzie.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Major H. C. Bowles, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, has been ordered to proceed to England to join the 3rd Battalion of his regiment, into which he has been promoted.

Major T. J. Seppings, 1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment, has been granted sick leave to England for twelve months.

Major S. L. Richards, 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, has been granted leave on private affairs for fifteen months.

An exchange of places on the Indian roster for service has been allowed by the Commander-in-Chief between Surgeon-Major R. Blood, M.D., and Surgeon-Major J. D. Gunning.

Colonel M. P. Blake, Commanding 6th Dragoon Guards, has been granted four months' leave on urgent private affairs.

Captain J. H. K. Griffiths, 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, has been granted fifteen months' leave on urgent private affairs.

Major J. G. Stone, Superintendent of the Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum, has returned from leave. Major J. H. S. Colquhoun, Commanding No. 4 Battery 1st Brigade, Lancashire Division, who has been acting for Major Stone, proceeds on short leave pending reappointment to the Ordnance Department.

Major W. C. Ramsden, 2nd Punjab Infantry, has been appointed officiating wing commander, 3rd Sikh Infantry, during the absence of Major J. P. Moseley, on special duty.

Captain C. H. Richards, No. 2 Battery 1st Brigade, Scottish Division, has been appointed Adjutant of the Royal Artillery, Lahore Division, in succession to Captain R. G. W. Hepburn, promoted.

Major H. Gunter, Royal Highlanders, Garrison Instructor, Agra, will vacate his appointment on the 31st instant, on completion of his tenure of five years, and proceed to England to join his Battalion.

Sergeant-Major Robert York, of the Royal Scots (Lothian) Regiment, has been gazetted Quartermaster of the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire) Regiment.

Major-General Bayley, Royal Artillery, Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bombay, will have to vacate the Ordnance Department on promotion to Lieutenant-General.

The Government of India have sanctioned the formation of a corps of Mounted Infantry in connexion with the Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps.

FESTIVITIES AT DAMAUN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DAMAUN, Oct. 15.

The birthday of Senhor Alberto Carlos de Moroes Carvalho, the popular Governor of this place, was celebrated yesterday by an enthusiastic public demonstration. Mr. Manockjee Cowasjee Damaunwalla, one of the most prominent citizens of the town, and better known as the Nagarsett of the place, invited all the inhabitants to join in the rejoicings. In response to his invitation a large and influential gathering of official and non-official members of the community and the Mahajan assembled at his residence and proceeded to the Governor's Palace on the other side of the river, preceded by a European military band and native music of all varieties.

The procession crossed the river in boats with flags flying and music playing, and presented a most picturesque appearance. They were met by all the civil and military officers, as well as by the leaders of the Hindu, Parsee, Mahomedan, and Christian communities living in great Damaun. The procession entered the Governor's Palace, when Mr. Manockjee Cowasjee opened the proceedings by stating in a short and appropriate speech that the object of the gathering was to present a congratulatory address to His Excellency on the auspicious occasion of his birthday. The addresses, which were in Gujerati and Portuguese, were then read, the Portuguese address being read by Professor Luciano Lobo, the leading advocate of this town. The Gujerati address was read by Mr. Sorabjee Maneckjee Damanwalla. Both the addresses were well drawn up, the Portuguese address being drafted by Dr. Estaevo Affonco. Other congratulatory addresses then followed, amongst them being a graceful poem in English by Dr. N. R. Satpute, L.M. and S., of Bombay. The Gujrati masters of both the schools read addresses, as well as Mr. Hormusjee Dadravala, praising the able and just administration of His Excellency the Governor. As a proof of the universal popularity of His Excellency may be mentioned the significant fact that the fishermen, not to be left behind in their demonstration of goodwill towards their ruler, presented their own address to the Governor, in which after expressing their loyalty to the Government they tendered their particular thanks to His Excellency for having relieved them from particular hardships to which they were subjected last year. After the presentation of the adresses His Excellency, who was received with deafening applause, in a short speech thanked the gentlemen present, and through them the people of Damaun, for the kind feelings they had evinced towards him and for their favourable sentiments regarding his administration. His Excellency disclaimed any right to special credit or gratitude from the people of Damaun, having, he said, done merely what it was his duty to do. He said that he had not inaugurated any new policy, but had carried out what was ably planned and begun by his illustrious prodecessor in office. Senhor Sergis. His Excellency remarked that if he had taken any trouble to make people happpy and contented, he considered that his labours had been more than sufficiently rewarded by the kind demonstration of that day. In conclusion His Excellency assured the people that in case his departure from that town should be accelerated by reason of his indifferent health, he would nevertheless always cherish and carry with him wherever he went the sentiments of goodwill which had been expressed to him that day, and he would always have the good of the people of Damaun at heart. The speech was interpreted to the people by Mr. Sorabjee M. Damanwalla.

In the evening there was a grand display of fireworks and illuminations made on both sides of and on the river itself, in which His Excellency, Lady Carvalho, and family were invited to take part. The school building called Don Luiz I Hall and the forts on both sides of the river, as well as the interior of the Fort of Great Damaun, were tastefully decorated with flags and arches covered with evergreens, and were finely illuminated. The spectacle when reflected on the bosom of the still waters of the Damaun Ganga River presented a fine aspect. In Small Damaun Mr. Manockjee's residence was tastefully decorated, and illuminated with innumerable lights of variegated colours. Many citizens also decorated their houses, amongst them the Postmaster's house, the Police and Abkari Commissioner's offices, and Dr. Satpute's dispensary being the most conspicuous. Mr. Phillips Fernandes, customs director, was master of the ceremony. He had very kindly put at the disposal of the people all the available boats and mariners belonging to the customs department. The ferry over the river was free to all. Most of the families, both Portuguese and native, in their holiday garb, turned out to witness the spectacle. The procession, on their return from the Government Hhouse accompanied Mr. Manockee Cursetjee to his residence, and thanked him for taking a lead in the matter and for the excellent manner in which he carried out all the arrangements. The assemblage of the officers, Government servants, merchants, and people of all ranks and creeds was grand, and nearly 10,000 people took part in the scene. The day turned out a general holiday, the spectacle being very grand and the first of its kind in Damaun.

GOA NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PANJIM, Oct. 10.

The south-west monsoon having come to an end, trade has resumed its usual activity, and both pattimars and steamers are now to be seen daily entering and leaving the harbour, full of passengers who are chiefly menial servants returning from or proceeding to Bombay in quest of employment; so while there is a prospect of a large supply of butlers and ayahs for the Bombay markets, we are deprived of our best servants.

Mr. Sawyer, the energetic agent of the Goa Railway Company, has returned from Europe; the harbour and railway works are now being vigorously pushed on; and there is every prospect of the line being opened for traffic within the stipulated time.

The Archbishop of Goa has just notified another ordination of priests, so that there may be no scarcity of padres when the Jesuits retire from Bombay and all the churches are transferred to the Goa Mission, as it is rumoured here they will be shortly under orders from Rome. That the double jurisdiction system is doomed there is no doubt, but Europeans here do not believe in the transfer of the entire Bombay Mission to the Goa jurisdiction; it is just possible, however, that those portions of the country neighbouring upon Goa, such as Canara, Belgaum, Rutnagherry, and Chaul, will be handed over to the Archbishop of Goa, and a Portuguese Bishopric created, suffragan to the Episcopal See of Goa, under the title and designation of Bishop of Canara. This would perhaps be a fair compromise, for in all parts of Canara the Goanese dialect is spoken. One thing is, however, certain, that all these burning questions are to be settled in Rome in the course of this month, and that before the end of this year a Catholic hierarchy will be established in British India, at the head of which is to be His Excellency Monsignor Agliardi, the Apostolic Delegate.

I wonder whether the majority of your readers know that there is a custom in this country for only the eldest son of a family to marry, the rest remaining bachelors; hence one finds in almost every family one or more priests, and as there is no opening for all of them here, they are exported to British India and the African colonies. Latterly, however, this extraordinary custom or rule is not being generally observed, as there is a greater desire to marry, and moreover the profession of a priest does not now pay so well as it did in former times. Nevertheless a large number of priests are manufactured yearly for home consumption and exportation. This country may therefore truly be said to abound in cocoanut trees and padres, though many of the young men wearing the black soutan are not padres, nor intend to be, and it is only on economical grounds that parents dress them up as priests, while attending schools and colleges. The reason assigned for marrying only one son in each family is to preserve the wealth of the house, which would otherwise be divided.

Our popular Governor-General, Senhor Visconde de Paço de Arcos, is expected back from Portugal next month, and preparations on a grand scale are being made for his reception. The Viscountess is not returning to India, owing to the indifferent state of her health.

The rice-crop is being harvested, and promises to be a fair one; but this country hardly grows rice sufficient for its own consumption, and the only exportable produce is cocoanut.

The heat during the day is intense, but the nights and mornings are tolerably cool.

BERAR NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, Oct. 13.

After a protracted break in the weather, we have recently had some showers which have proved beneficial to the crops. There are no indications of any more rain, and the monsoon is practically over so far as Berar is concerned. The weather just now is very trying, and the heat is sometimes greater than in the hot season. Cholera still exists in the Province, though in a mild form, but is slowly dying out. It broke out in the Central Jail here, but fortunately only two prisoners were attacked, of whom one died. The annual fair at Dewulgaon Raja in the Buldana District will shortly be held, and it is hoped that this fell disease will not make its unwelcome appearance there. Every precaution will be taken by the civil and sanitary authorities to guard against this possibility. This is by far the largest annual fair in Berar, and attracts people from great distances. There is also a shrine at this place which is held in the greatest veneration by the Hindus. Thousands of devotees visit it every year.

A man was sentenced to transportation the other day by the Sessions Judge for cheating. Of late a number of *budmashes* have been carrying on a roaring trade with spurious rings. A number of poor ignorant Kunbis were taken in by these villains, and Colonel Bullock, the Deputy Commissioner, thought it best, in the interests of justice, to make an example of some of them. He sentenced one man to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and committed another to the Sessions. Being an old offender he was sentenced to transportation. Though justice might demand examples being made of inveterate criminals, transportation for life seems a rather severe sentence to pass on a man for palming off spurious rings as genuine.

The Bishop of Madras is expected here about the end of November, and Mr. Metcalfe is endeavouring to collect children for confirmation. It reminds one of childhood's days to see the candidates preparing for the examination with trepidation. The expected advent of Dr. Gell puts me in mind of an incident that occurred when he was on his visitation tour here last. He went to Basim to confirm some persons, among whom were a few grown-up young men. They were examined by the Bishop's chaplain, and one of them was asked where the ark rested after the flood. The titter round the room can better be imagined than described when the reply, given confidently and promptly, was—"Somewhere in the holy land, I suppose!" Opportunity might be taken of the Bishop's visit to represent the growing want of more accommodation being provided in the church here. When there is a full congregation, as on the occasion of a recent marriage, many of the members have to stand in the porch. A little extension of the present edifice is a great desideratum, and it is to be hoped the Bishop will be moved to address the Resident on the subject, with a view to his sanctioning the proposals already submitted.

The Central Jail was the scene of great excitement the other night owing to the escape of a prisoner who was undergoing seven years' imprisonment for a dacoity committed near Karinja. One of the sentries saw a rope suspended from the jail wall, and he asked the man he was relieving what it meant. As soon as the men made a search it was discovered that a prisoner had escaped. He had opened the lock of his door, and then relocked it. Providing himself with a thin cord, he tied a small stone at the end of it, and threw it over the wall. He then drew the end through the drain, and tied both ends, and so climbed the wall and decamped. As soon as the escape became known, the alarm bell tolled, and every one was astir. The detachment of infantry stationed here was soon on the spot, as also some policemen, Colonel Bullock, the Deputy Commissioner, and the Inspector-General of Police, the District Superintendent, and the Superintendent of the Jail were all on the spot to investigate. Parties were told off to make a diligent search; but the runaway could not be traced. Sentries were then placed all round the jail garden and the adjacent fields, lest the prisoner should have taken shelter there; but he was nowhere to be found. A camel sowar was despatched in hot haste to acquaint the police at Karinja. Up to date the fugitive has escaped arrest. From the manner in which this man effected his escape there is strong suspicion that he was aided by some one. Suspicion rests upon some convict warders and others. The case is under inquiry, and the suspected persons are soon to be put on their trial.

This is an examination month for the Berar Administration. Officials of every department are being examined. Early in the month the examination of chief constables of the police force took place, and the assistant superintendents are now undergoing the ordeal. The Commissioner and Judicial Commissioner are busy examining assistant and extra assistant commissioners, tehsildars, clerks of courts, and other candidates in the higher and lower standards. Sixteen candidates have presented themselves, among whom are some of the probationers for the Nizam's service. I believe these gentlemen have been informed that they cannot expect to be retained in His Highness's service unless they pass the prescribed examinations. The Sanitary Commissioner will examine hospital assistants on the 15th. Amraoti is quite full just now. Next week the influx will be greater. There are to be grand doings in the shape of matches—cricket, rifle, billiard, and lawn-tennis—besides sky-races. Some dances are also anticipated. The local band not being strong enough, the band of the 5th Infantry H. C., from Ellichpur, has been requisitioned, and is expected in a day or two.

The whole station was invited last Monday to witness the nuptials of Mr. N. Godfrey with Miss Shambert, niece of Mr. Stacey. The church was crowded, and many were obliged to stand outside, the porch being full as well. The ceremony over, the guests repaired to Mr. Stacey's residence to partake of cake and wine. The Volunteer and Station Band was in attendance. Dancing commenced at 8 o'clock and was kept up till early in the morning. Many guests were invited, among whom were some outsiders. I will not trespass on the province of ladies and attempt to describe the dresses, and will therefore merely say that some of the dresses were exquisitely pretty. It must have been gratifying to the host and hostess to see such a galaxy of beauty gathered to do honour to the occasion. Everything passed off most pleasantly and well, and the guests enjoyed a thorough good evening's entertainment.

Colonel Menzies has returned from Europe, and relieved Colonel Fitzgerald of charge of the Buldana District. The latter officer has returned to Wun, and taken over charge from Major Rennick, who will remain at Yeotmahl as Assistant Commissioner.

The pleaders of this place have long felt the want of a pleaders' room to be attached to both the courts of the Commissioner and Judicial Commissioner. They were, for obvious reasons, denied the *entree* to the offices of these officials. I hear proposals have been submitted by both these officers for these rooms, and when completed they will remove a long-felt want.

The Dasara and Mohurrum festivals coming together is always a source of anxiety to the police, by reason of the propensities of Mahomedans and Hindus to show off their religious zeal. It is only in remote places, where there is nothing to prevent them, that disturbances occur. The police have all such places in their mind's eye, and do not allow things to go on without arrangements being made to meet outbreaks of the sort. This year everything has been arranged to prevent collisions, and it is to be hoped the disturbances of last year will not be repeated.

THE BARODA TRAGEDY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is to be hoped that for the sake of humanity, if for nothing else, Government will appoint a strong independent commission to inquire into the terrible tragedy which occurred in the city the other day. The whole affair betrays on the face of it culpable recklessness and disregard of the most elementary precautions on the part of the authorities concerned. The barbarity of the course adopted to apprehend one wretched Sidhi is shocking to the feelings of HUMANITY.

Baroda, Oct. 14.

A FAMILY QUARREL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The report in your to-day's issue of the cases before Mr. Cooper, in which Mr. Manockjee Pestonjee Anderson charged Mr. Shapoorjee Nusserwanjee Bhedwar and Mr. Rustomjee Furdoonjee Bomla with assault, and those gentlemen charged Mr. Manockjee with a like offence, is not strictly accurate, and we are instructed to request you to correct it. The report conveys the impression that the proposal for settlement came from the defendants in the first case, the real fact being that Mr. Chalk, on behalf of Mr. Manockjee, first suggested the compromise, and it was agreed to on behalf of the defendants, who did not admit the truth of the charge against them, on the understanding that the complainant in the first case was also bound by a similar undertaking. Yours truly,

TOBIN & ROUGHTON,

Oct. 15. Solicitors, High Court.

PUNDIT GATULALJEE'S ENTERTAINMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—There was an advertisement in the daily papers of yesterday regarding Pundit Gatulaljee entertainment at the Framjee Cowasjee's Institute. This was read by a number of persons, while others obtained the information from their friends and acquaintances. Many of these, some of whom were residents in such distant parts of the town as Byculla, Mazagon, and Colaba, resorted to the place of entertainment. But they were refused admission under the plea that the entertainment was not a public one, and that those who were specially invited, or those who could produce the invitation cards, could only be admitted. If this was the case the persons who took the leading part in the entertainment ought to have been careful to say so in the advertisement. This would have saved the public a deal of trouble and annoyance. In future, however, persons furnishing information of this kind to the public organs should state whether the lectures, meetings, and entertainments are open to the public or not.

Oct. 16. A LOCAL RESIDENT.

A REFRESHMENT-ROOM GROWL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In the general information at the foot of the G. I. P. time-tables, posted in all the company's stations, we read:—"There are refreshment rooms at . . . Munmar . . . ." and beneath it the signature of the General Traffic Superintendent. To reach the refreshment-rooms from the station one has first to climb over and under various goods trains, which are always shunting, to the imminent peril of one's life and limbs. Arrived there, we find a small shunter's hut of an obsolete pattern, wherein there is a room 15' × 15' × 8½', with a sooty black ceiling, five decrepit chairs, a rickety table, and a brokendown hat-stand, forming the furniture. Calling for breakfast (tiffin and dinner are much the same) we are supplied with some bazaar tea, (at twelve annas the seer!) some mutton scraps, and the usual dish of "sudden death." Not being an ostrich we discard the tea and call for a peg, which is found to consist of lukewarm soda and whisky (warranted to kill at a hundred yards). After that we give up in despair, and go sadly away thinking wicked things of traffic superintendents, directors and such like.

I forgot to mention that the "rooms" are black with flies, and that a punkah is conspicuous by its absence.

You will be conferring a boon on the travelling public if you can find space for this lament, in the hopes of its touching the conscience of the G. T. S.

GROWLER.

THE LIGHTING OF THE G. I. P. TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is much to be regretted that the G. I. P. R. Company have carried their economy to too high a pitch to admit of paying any regard to the essential wants of passengers. Let it not be supposed that the public are blind to the favour recently conferred on them in the shape of a considerable reduction in the rates of periodical tickets. The pass-holders have a lively sense of gratitude for the same. But at the same time they are constrained to deplore very much the ill-conceived economy which is of late made conspicuous by curtailing the supply of lights in the third-class carriages. For some days the company continued to keep one light in a carriage where three such are intended to be put. But on the 14th instant it became in their eyes advisable to make away with even one light in the third-class carriages reserved for passholders by the Jubbulpore mail-train. The passengers had to grope their way in the darkness. We had to experience the painful situation of blind men for nearly an hour; in spite of our faculty of sight. This is the usual lot of those who travel by the Kalyan passenger-train that leaves Bombay at 5-20 and reaches Tanna at at 6 10 local time. It is all tolerably well till the train reaches the latter station; but after that the passengers have to pass their time in the dark. On the 14th we questioned the station-master of the terminus on the point and he replied, "We are short of lamps." Does this reply suit the headquarters of the great railway? Is it not to be presumed that the company, while assessing the rates of tickets have included in them the expenses, possible and incidental in conveyed a passenger? Provision of lights is of the latter nature. Then why should the company grudge to lay out the money paid by the passengers on a proper object?

Oct. 16. A PASS-HOLDER.

NON-GRADUATES IN THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The drafter of the graduate rules of 2nd September, 1885, on which you commented the other day, has invented a plan whereby one promise may be kept at the sacrifice of another! I will show how Government had promised to graduates in 1878 that, till 1880 only, old non-graduates in the Revenue Department would be allowed to compete with them (on the same level) in attaining to the posts of mamlutdars and deputy-collectors. On sufficient reasons shown, this limit was subsequently extended to 1883, and the concession has been acted upon till this moment. It seems to have struck the drafter of the present rules, in whom we find a professed champion of graduates, that it is unjust on the part of Government not to have kept their word of 1878, and that they should have allowed non-graduates an extended term to vie with graduates in getting to higher posts. He evidently forgets that the extension was granted by the same author who had granted the original privilege to graduates in 1878. Does he not think that it will do more injustice to break a clear word than do justice to keep a word that was expressly modified? No, he is inebriated with his zeal for graduates, and losing his balance of the sense of justice, restores to graduates the word of 1878, by giving them a preferential claim to mamlats till 1889, and breaks with non-graduates the word of 1881 by depriving them of their equality of claim to mamlats with that of the former. Is this not a new way of keeping faith? Our graduate-champion, however, in his calmer moments seems to have perceived the inutility of proclaiming this form of justice to the world, where one word is kept by breaking another, but not wishing to leave his championship, has given a plausible gloss to his whole sophistry. Hence it is that, when the keeping of the word of 1878 with graduates is brought prominently forward in the rules, the breaking of the word of 1881 with non-graduates is not even hinted at. Nay, even provision for cases falling under the latter is altogether left out, obviously for fear lest it may open to the world the kind of justice to which his head has given birth.

This is the only way in which we can account for the absence of provision for the non-graduates who have already passed the examinations, in the rules of 2nd September, 1885, for we cannot think that Government could have acquiesced in the theory that faith may be kept, though another promise may have to be disregarded. TIWIBI.

HINDU SOCIAL REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Although "Hermes" assures me that it is really a Hindu lady that has written the two letters which have started this controversy, and although this piece of information is authenticated by the submission of an English lady's card to you, I am not convinced. I say this with great reluctance, but in the most emphatic manner. Why not declare her name? One would think that a Hindu lady who was so public-spirited and philanthropic would appear in her own person—when challenged—when humbly appealed to. "Hermes" being an English lady, and as such only a visiting friend of the "Hindu Lady," is perhaps deceived and made to believe that the letters in question were really written in English by the "Hindu Lady." I am sorry to contradict "Hermes"; but I am positive there is no Hindu lady who is capable of writing such an unsympathetic letter. Witness her language in her letter on enforced widowhood:—"I wished (may God forgive me the wish) that he had a widowed daughter, or the prospect of having one!" And this language addressed to a Hindu of high character! Whatever his views on social or political matters, his noble, pure, and consistent life should be an example to any man or woman. I cannot bring myself to believe that a woman is capable of writing such unfeeling words. I know Hindu society far too well to be deceived. I know the "educated" Hindu ladies of Bombay far too intimately to look upon the letter as the genuine production of one of them. An attempt is made by a male writer to cast a stigma on the whole body of Hindu ladies by writing letters in questionable language and spirit, and in the name of one of them. It is therefore that I would have the name of the writer, to show to the world that, after all, it is not a lady that writes. "Hermes" himself likewise appears incognito. Is there any reason why this secrecy should be maintained? If the writer of the letters is really a lady, and if she has "powerful friends," as "Hermes" says, she must be a lady of some position in Hindu society, Brahman, Shenvi Sonar, Parbhu. Would not her name add weight to her arguments? But it is not a lady that writes, at any rate not a high-class Hindu lady, for the sentiments expressed as regards the birth of a daughter are those commonly heard in the lower substratum of Hindu society. Hindus of the higher class welcome the birth of a daughter as much as that of a son. Exceptions are to be found everywhere. A first-born child—when a girl—is looked upon as the casket of fortune or wealth. Witness the common saying:—"*Pahili beti Dhanachi peti.*" A daughter first-born is a casket of wealth. I am thankful to "Hermes" for speaking of me in kind terms. But may I ask why I am told to "henceforth help and not hinder my countrywoman in her philanthropic efforts to ameliorate "the condition of her widowed sisters in this land?" I should like to know what efforts the Hindu Lady has made to ameliorate the condition of her sisters? Beyond writing letters, what has she done? The letters are written in English, printed in an English paper, addressed to Englishmen, and transmitted by telegraph to English papers in London. In five different places the Englishman is mentioned in the second letter. Can these be called efforts to ameliorate the condition of her countrywomen? Such sensational writing is calculated to give a wrong picture of Hindu society to Englishmen. The letter is like a picture painted in bright—heavy black I should say—colours only, leaving out the beautiful tints and charming shades of colour in Hindu social life. In merely writing the letters, one can't say the "Hindu Lady" has done anything towards reform. Unfortunately, in matters of reform it is not enough to simply talk and talk unceasingly, and do nothing. If social reform could make progress by mere word of mouth, Hindu society could have improved twenty years ago; but mere preaching has been of no avail, and can be of no avail. Action must be combined with preaching. Practice must even precede preaching. Then, and then alone, will our society improve. I am not despondent about the future of Hindu society, as "Hermes" supposes. All I say is that newspaper-sensation—letters addressed to Englishmen about domestic reform—will not help the cause of Hindu society. Of course we cannot do without English sympathy and English support—the support of English ladies like "Hermes" sympathizing with the poor suffering women of my country. But the Hindu Lady's sphere of action must be the Hindu family, and not the columns of a newspaper. As I have said, there is no use in reiterating what has been so often dinned into our ear, what we so painfully see everyday around us. I fully agree with "Hermes" that we "should look backward at what has already been accomplished," and I have said in my last letter that western culture and intercourse with the nations of the west have already changed the aspect of Hindu society. When "Hermes" asks me not to look forward at the Herculean difficulties yet to be overcome," I agree with her fully, and I even go a step further—I say that the difficulties have to be met boldly. We have to stare them in the face hopefully. Each and every one of us Hindus has a mission to fulfil, and we singly and collectively have to face the difficulties. Let us do so bravely, and not indulge in idle talk or pungent letters. Then alone can we overcome our difficulties. We must not shrink from them. They must vanish before united action—honest, sincere action. They must submit to our unselfish efforts—exemplary conduct, noble self-sacrifice. It is this position that I have assumed. The "Hindu lady's" course is the reverse. She has made practically no effort to improve the condition of her sisters. Why should she go to an English newspaper to write about the grievances of Hindu ladies? How many of them have read the letters? Where was the occasion for the letters at all? How many of her sisters can read English? As I have already said, beyond trying to create a sensation in the newspaper world, the "Hindu Lady" has done nothing to advance the cause of social reform.

I know full well what amount of good work the Zenana Mission ladies are doing, and be it said to the credit of those large-hearted, noble-minded, self-denying, philanthropic Christian ladies, who devote their valuable lives and means to the cause of female emancipation, that their agency has not been fruitless. But there is a difference between their conduct and that of the "Hindu Lady." They are practical. The "Hindu Lady," to judge from her letters, is theoretical, unsympathetic, and indisposed to follow the usual course reformers adopt. The Zenana workers, by their personal example, their high character, exalted ideas, and, above all, their sweet simplicity, infuse a healthy spirit of imitation among those they work with, or work for, and command the just respect of everyone they come across. The "Hindu Lady"—if she is a reality at all—remaining as she does behind the *purdah*, does not give us her countrymen and countrywomen a fair opportunity of knowing her personally and following her noble example. This is what I deplore. It is for this that I have been so anxious to have her name. But she is silent. Perhaps it is considered prudent. It is certainly unexpected, for there should be no secrecy in a public cause of such vital importance—a cause which requires the fullest moral support of every progressive Hindu reformer, male or female.

Considering the agencies that are at work, I hope for a glorious future in Hindu society. What requires correction will insensibly receive it. What requires total extinction will suffer it. The age of culture will make its influence felt. Our intercourse with the polished nations of the west will humanize our laws, civilize our ways, and make our Hindu homes the source and centre of earthly happiness, refinement, and culture. To gain all this our materials must be pure and unsullied—that is to say, the Hindu reforming men and women must be high-minded, unselfish, exemplary. Those who undertake to lead the van of reform must be unsentimental, unsensational, quiet, substantial workers. Quiet, substantial work is everlasting; it commands respect and draws round followers; brings home conviction to the hearts of wavering followers and gives them courage. Sensational writing, needless censure (albeit deserved), exaggeration of wrongs, inopportune harangue, breed contempt, and spoil the very cause they are meant to serve. This is a practical lesson one has to learn and remember in handling questions of reform, and in claiming the leadership of progress—

"Strongest minds
"Are often those of whom the noisy world
"Hears least"—

says Wordsworth, the poet. "Hermes" asks me to henceforth help, and not hinder, the "Hindu Lady" in her efforts to ameliorate the condition of her widowed sisters. How do I hinder the cause of reform? I am certainly opposed to the "Hindu Lady's" mode of procedure. If in asking for a declaration of her name I have given the impression of being against progress, I am sorry to have been so misunderstood. If "Hermes" could know anything of me, my aims, and my aspirations in matters of social reform among my countrymen, I know that the misunderstanding would be removed. I am not disposed to parade my reform-views before the public. It is enough if in my life I practically carry out whatever helps the cause of social and religious reforms. I have always maintained that no Hindu of culture can ever be blind to our requirements in matters of reform, and therefore need not be told that he should do this, and not that, to advance the cause of reform. It is only a callous man, an indifferent man, who may require this kind of friendly and well-meant admonition. But as it comes to me from "Hermes"—an English lady—I receive it with all becoming honour. I have neither the will nor, indeed, the power to hinder the progress of reform. The best portion of my life and the best energies of my body and mind have been and ever will be devoted to it, with a firm conviction that if each of us individually did actually practise what we consider to be right in matters of reform, much would be gained by us in our lifetime, and more left to be reaped by our children after we are dead and gone. Reform must move on as a matter of course. Its wave may stumble over rocks and boulders of difficulties, partly natural, partly imaginary, and partly of our own making; yet it must go onward, helped on as it is by the light of western culture. No single man will ever be able to check the march of a current, the propelling force of which is not only beyond his reach, but everlasting. As long as the British Government lasts—and may it last long!—the tide of reform will flow ceaseless—stronger and stronger day by day—for such is the spirit of the age, and such the example of the ruling nation.

It would be an apt thing in concluding this letter to draw the attention of all interested in Hindu social reform to a short but appropriate article in a vernacular Christian paper—the *Dnyanodaya*—of the 8th inst. The writer exhorts reformers to "hold fast truth" and "avoid hypocrisy." "Lay hold of abiding principles," says he, "and live them in your own life. Recognise the deep humiliation of your position when you are brave in speech, but afraid to act. On the other hand, recognise the power you wield when act accompanies a word, and you become a living example of the truths you urge." "To have power a reformer should manifest his love of truth by exactness and accuracy in his statements and representations." Wholesome advice this! Let us all remember it and act accordingly.

I object to anonymous correspondence. I do not therefore wish to enter into any controversy with writers who have not the courage of their opinions and who withhold their names. It is necessary, in a matter of such vital importance to Hindu society, to find out whether the writer has any authoritative information on matters discussed. And this can be best and most easily determined by the Hindu public concerned, if writers appeared in their own names. I am not disposed to write again on this subject unless either the "Hindu Lady" or "Hermes" treats me as fairly as I am treating them by appearing in my own name.—Yours, &c.

Thana, Oct. 4. K. R. KIRTIKAR.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 3, Farringdon Road, London.

THE CLAIM UPON THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION.

THE *Rangoon Gazette* of the 9th inst. says:—A correspondent wishes to know why the action of the Burmese Government, in relation to their preposterous claim against the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, should be objected to; and he goes on to compare the Burmese procedure to that of our own Government authorities in the recovery of taxes. To compare small things with great, however identical they may be in point of principle, is generally unfair, for the considerations which govern us in the one case do not always apply to the other. In the matter of a tax collection we have straight sailing, and it does not take much legal acumen to understand how the land lies on both sides, to use a nautical phrase. But it is quite another matter where forty or fifty thousand logs are in dispute, on which one side claims to have paid duty in terms of half-a-dozen different agreements—each containing different conditions while the other side not only denies this, but brings serious charges of fraud, on which to found a claim of 23 lakhs of rupees. The Burmese Government sends its people to visit our timber revenue stations and get a list of the timber imported by the Bombay Burmah Corporation, but takes no notice of the explanatory notes, made by the forest officers in charge of the registers; which would put a different complexion on the whole matter. Armed with this misleading list the Burmese Government, acting as pleader, judge and client at the same time, passes a decree against the Corporation and next proposes to seize upon all the timber and other property of the Company. Such action would be objectionable in the case of Rs. 23,000; but where near quarter of a million sterling is concerned it means something like ruination to one of our largest English houses in Burmah. No one who has dwelt in Upper Burmah but knows the various methods constantly adopted by the Burmese Ministers to squeeze people who are believed to have money. Everything is of course done in a legal way; nothing being easier than to trump up some false charge against the party intended to be squeezed, and to bring up witnesses to substantiate the charge or charges. The Bombay Burmah Corporation are therefore quite justified in refusing to recognise the right of such a tribunal to decide the points in dispute. The Tinedah Mengyee is the master of Upper Burmah, and it being seen that he has been the determined foe, throughout, of the Company, no member of the *hloot* dare decide in opposition to his views of the question. If the Burmese have justice on their side let them send a member of the *hloot* to sit along with one of our own officers to investigate the case in British territory, where the chief evidence is to be found. Even in the days of the good old King Moung Lone we would not allow our subjects in Upper Burmah to run the risk of being tried by a purely Burmese tribunal, but insisted when the other party was a Burman subject, on their cases being brought before a Mixed Court. When such was deemed necessary in the case of small sums how much more essential is it that the dispute between the Burmese Government and the Bombay Burmah Company should be tried by a thoroughly competent and trustworthy tribunal, and that we should not calmly stand by and see an English house ruined under the ruling of an utterly corrupt Court and at the instigation of an intriguing Frenchman.

THE PERSIAN GULF TRADE ROUTE.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR LEWIS PELLY contributes to the *British Trade Journal* an article on the above subject, in which he says: It is observable that there is a tendency in trade to resume its old lines, with improved means of communication; and one of the channels through which the commerce of the East and the West was anciently carried was the Persian Gulf. The trade came from the shores of India and the east coast of Africa, and was in part distributed along the coast-line of the Persian Gulf itself, while the bulk of it found its way northward to the Valley of the Tigris and Euphrates, or through Grain, the present Khowait, in a more westerly direction. When Nearchus, quitting the Indus and passing along the Mekran coast to the Straits of Mussendoom, entered the Gulf and rejoined Alexander at Caramania, the present Kirman, he found anchorage and fresh water at Minao, a point a little to the south of Bender Abbas, where, probably, he debarked and moved inland. At that time, and while the Achemænian dynasty ruled at Persepolis, over the present province of Fars, it is probable that the trade and population along the Persian coast of the Gulf was greater than it has since been. At all events the flat belt of country from Seusa, the present Shuster, and the line of the Karoun River, and so southwards, between the mountains and the sea, through what is now the territory of the Chaabs and other Persian Arab tribes, through Bushire to Laristan and Kishm, is strewn with the mounds and other signs of ancient townships and civilisations; while the scarps of the mountains themselves are terraced in many directions for cultivation, thus showing that they were once inhabited, although at the present time desolate. An interesting period in the history of the tribes-trades, and resources around the shore, line of the Persian Gulf is to be found in that which includes the development of Portuguese enterprise after the discovery of the passage round the Cape of Good Hope, and the establishment of Portuguese forts and settlements along the east coast of Africa, from the Mozambique nearly to the Gulf of Aden, and on the western shores of India. And, perhaps, the world affords scarcely an instance of more dauntless, perseverant, and successful combined commercial and Military enterprise, carried out with very small means, and in very remote regions, than that which is exemplified in the small Portuguese settlements successively made round Africa, and thence along the coast of Peninsular Arabia, up the Gulf of Oman, at Muscat, Soor, Sohar, and other points in what now form the territories of the Sultan of Muscat, and so to Ormuz, Kishm, Bahrein, and other settlements reaching to the head of the Persian Gulf. It is marvellous to think of a few navigators pushing their way round the continent of Africa, along reef-bound coasts, unsurveyed, and subject to strong and variable currents, crossing the bars which almost invariably embarrass the approach to the anchorages along the east coast, risking the hostility of tribes, with whose language and very existence they must have been unacquainted, and managing—whether by diplomacy, intrigue, or force of arms—to construct forts and maintain themselves in sufficient strength to protect their shipping and develop their trade.

The attention of British authority in India was, in the first instance, directed to the waters of the Persian Gulf, partly on account of the increasing interest which the boundless ambition of the First Napoleon induced us to take in the affairs of Persia, and partly on account of the audacity with which the pirates of the Arab littoral ventured farther and farther into the Indian Ocean, ravaging its coasts, and seizing not only the native dhows along the east coast of Africa, but even the pattimars and other Indian craft off the harbours of Sind, Kutch, Guzerat, and other more southern points on the western coast of India. On various occasions the British made warlike demonstrations by sea against Persia, Ras el Kheima, and Soor. Eventually a squadron of the British Indian navy was stationed in the Persian Gulf with head-quarters at Bassido, on the Island of Kishm. But the trade of the Gulf was still left to native craft, which traded from Busreh and Khowait with dates and Arab horses; from Khuteiff, Bahrein, and the chieftainships of the littoral, with pearls, dried fish, dates, and miscellaneous products. And it is noticeable that, although the vast tract which stretches across two-thirds of Peninsular Arabia, from the Persian Gulf through the Dehna and Nedjd, presents one of the most desolate deserts, anywhere to be found, it yet produces some things of acknowledged excellence—*e. g.*, the horses of Nedjd, the donkeys of Bahrein, the dates of Busreh and El Hassa, pearls, hawks, greyhounds, camels, and frankincense. But it was not until the year 1862-63 that a regular steam-borne trade was opened between the ports of Bombay and Kurrachee on the one hand, and those of Muscat, Bender Abbas, Bushire, and Busreh on the other. In that year Mr. William Mackinnon, who more than any other man has been the moving spirit in developing the steam-borne coasting trade of British India, suggested to the then Governor of Bombay (Sir Bartle Frere) the feasibility of further extending the trade along the cross of Mekran and Gulfs of Oman and Persia. The first chartered steamer of this line left Bombay in November, 1862, and it is remarkable that the greatest opposition to the line arose among the merchants of the Persian Gulf itself. They persistently declared that the cargo of a steamer would flood the market and disorganise the trade. Nevertheless, Mr. Mackinnon adhered to his project. He commenced by running a small steamer once in six weeks, then once a month, then steamers monthly, steamers of far larger tonnage, until eventually a bi-weekly communication was established, followed, as usual, by opposition steamers.

Meantime the enterprising firm of Messrs. Gray, Dawes, and Co. established itself at Bushire and Bender Abbas, and the steam-borne trade developed itself by friendly correspondence with the Tigris and Euphrates Company, under Messrs. Lynch; with England, through the Suez Canal; and with the steamers of the British India Company plying between Bombay and Calcutta, and along the east coast of Africa. What the trade now requires is civilised communication between one or more ports on the gulf and the capital and northern provinces of Persia. At present all the trade is carried inland over intolerable tracks on the backs of mules. But whether this primitive mode of transit should be superseded by a railway leaving Bushire and passing through Shiraz and Ispahan to Teheran, or by a line which should leave the River Shut-el-Arab a little below Busreh at Mohamrah, and thence utilising the River Karoon up to Shuster, pierce the Zagros Mountains, and so debouch on the plains of Persia at a point intermediate between Ispahan and Persepolis, is a question which has been long discussed and still requires early solution. My own opinion is that the line of the Karoon should certainly be developed. It is true that the regions drained by the Persian Gulf trade are comparatively poor and sparsely inhabited; but yet the total area embraced is so vast that, although the traffic per square mile might be insignificant, yet, as a whole, it would probably prove remunerative, and capable of indefinite increase. We have already seen a trade in corn, opium, hides, dates, sessamum seeds, lacquer, assafœtida, sugar, and other commodities attain considerable proportions, and afford fair promise for the future. That the trade neither of Persia nor Turkish Arabia will ever thoroughly develop until the Governments of those regions shall be such as to afford a moderate percentage of justice, and secure to their subjects the proceeds of their own industry.

GOUT.

THE fact that no less than three physicians have in the course of the year now in progress published books on the subject of gout, seems sufficient to prove that the malady so called has lost nothing, we must not say of its popularity, but at least of its prevalence. "Our acquaintance with gout," writes Dr. Hood, the third edition of whose well-known treatise lies before us, "dates from the dawn of medical writing, and is interwoven with the history of literature." He goes on to say that in all ages it has been the scourge of sedentary habits and of easy circumstances, and hence that it has been experienced by many persons, both in and beyond the profession of medicine, whose descriptive power have been cultivated to the highest pitch of excellence, and who have given to posterity accounts of their sufferings which left little to be told by those who followed them. In this way the disease has come to be invested with an interest which would be entirely wanting to the details of symptoms or to the monotony of the sick room. "Many writers," continues Dr. Hood, "seeking to find some solace in their affliction, have brought into undue prominence the gout of kings, princes, and nobles, of the illustrious, the learned, and the wealthy, and have thrown into undue shadow that of the humble and the undistinguished. They have thus occasioned a widely-spread belief that gout is in itself a sort of patent of nobility, a heritage that speaks of illustrious ancestry, a claim to social and intellectual distinction. Great men have been slow to acknowledge the genuineness of the gout of those beneath them, and fashion has laughed at the swollen feet of the *parvenu*." Dr. Hood dispels these pleasant fictions by the declaration that, as a rule, gout means self-indulgence; and in many parts of his book he points out how often its occurrence may be explained by sudden diminution of exercise, as at the close of the hunting or of the shooting season, without any corresponding diminution in the quantity of food consumed. We need not on this occasion dwell any longer upon his pages, the book having been somewhat fully noticed in an earlier edition, from which the present differs but little, except by the addition of a pleasant chapter upon sleep and the methods of procuring it. We must, however, call attention to a parallelism which will be consoling to sufferers. It may be said of Dr. Hood that he writes especially from the point of view of the practitioner, of the man who is accustomed to deduce his principles from observation; and it may be said of Dr. Mortimer Granville, whose book comes next on our list, that he writes from the point of view of one who brings general principles into the sick room, and there studies their applicability to the problems before him. For all who are interested in the correct solution of these problems it is pleasant to see that the two authors arrive at the same goal by their respective roads, and are in complete accord concerning an important point which it is worth while to illustrate by quotations. Dr. Hood says:—"To the medical student, and to the young practitioner, it seems to be the business of his life to learn how to cure diseases. He enters upon his work full of enthusiasm, and armed, he thinks, in complete panoply of knowledge. He soon finds that he must allow for the presence of a new factor in his familiar problems; and that this factor is—the sick man. His school-work avails him little until he discovers that here, after all, is the essential element with which he has to deal; that the disease is but an accident, and that the man remains. When once this lesson has been mastered, he perceives that he had perchance mistaken the goal at which he should aim; and he addresses himself earnestly to the treatment of patients. I would fain hope that what I have written may sometimes help him in this undertaking."

Dr. Mortimer Granville says:—"We must conclude that the facts and data in connexion with gout are of a nature to render them available for the defence or demolition of almost any theory that can be broached. This is the truth; and because it is so, I say again to the practitioner, whose first concern it is to cure or relieve, hold to the clinical study of the disease, and treat your patient on principles of common sense, with the aid of what is certainly known, and with as little embarrassment from theories as the difficulties of the task and the multitude of counsellors may render possible. The aim of what I shall hereafter have to say on the subject will be to rescue the treatment of gout from theories as to its nature and causation, and to deal rather with the patient than with the disease."

The general meaning of this is, of course, that even if gout were shown beyond question to be a consequence of the defective action of some particular organ, it would none the less remain as a combined effect of this action, and of the reaction of the system as a whole with reference to it. In other words, it would always contain a personal or individual element; and this element must be duly considered in any question of treatment. If a and b are individuals, and x is the essential of gout, $a+x$ would still be different from $b+x$, and would require different treatment. By this sole consideration all supposed specifics or panaceas may be disposed of, and all vaunted "cures for gout" may be dismissed as unworthy of serious notice.

Certain classes of sufferers will derive still further comfort from one more coincidence between the teachings of the two authors referred to. They are alike in recommending the use of port wine, matured in the wood, as a customary stimulant between the attacks. Dr. Hood says:—"Notwithstanding its bad reputation as a cause of gout, there is no more wholesome wine than genuine port, when it is well matured; and the chief fault which can be imputed to it is that of palatability, which renders people disposed to partake of it too liberally. The wine merchant will allege that long keeping in wood will deprive the wine of two of its most valued qualities—colour and flavour. This may be disputed, but it does not admit of doubt that wines so treated are far more wholesome than those which are bottled earlier. Two or three glasses daily of such wine will act as a grateful stimulant to the stomach, and will assist digestion; but a larger quantity will produce defective assimilation, and those who so exceed must not be surprised if they become the victims of gout."

Dr. Mortimer Granville says:—"Stimulants are almost always, I believe, necessary in cases of a gouty tendency, and during the intervals of the attacks I impose no restrictions except that all alcoholic beverages shall be taken with food, and that new or imperfectly fermented wines shall be avoided. Port which has been long enough in the wood to be thoroughly matured before bottling I regard as not only permissible, but to be recommended, particularly in the cases of those who are much subjected to mental worry, &c."

It may be gathered from other passages that the two authors also concur in the belief that the real or supposed injuriousness of alcoholic liquids in gout is not to be ascribed to the alcohol which they contain, but rather to some products of imperfect or incomplete fermentation; and it is good to be able to place on record their protest against the recommendation of "intemperate abstinence," which has of late years found favour with certain classes of practitioners and of patients.

Dr. Robson Roose's volume has for its *raison d'être* a desire to emphasize the degree in which gout is dependent upon derangement of the liver, to which other symptoms are but secondary. In this view both the preceding writers are in accord with him, even if they do not give so much prominence to the doctrine; and it may be said, generally speaking, that the tendency of modern medicine is towards a close study of the functions and derangements of this most important organ, which a few years ago had been somewhat dethroned from the position in medical estimation which it held in the days of Abernethy and his school, and was neglected for a more accurate study of the action of nerve influences in the production of disease. There is always a risk when one class of considerations is brought into prominence by the progress of scientific discovery that others of equal significance may for a time be left out of account; but such inequalities are usually redressed, not only before long, but before any serious disadvantage can arise from them.

There is a good deal to be said both for and against the perusal of medical books by non-medical people; and any attempts to arrive at principles of self-treatment by such reading are almost invariably, and from the very nature of the questions involved, entirely unsuccessful. It is probable, nevertheless, that a knowledge of the principles, underlying gouty changes can do no harm to any one, and that it may do good to many, leading to more rational living than might otherwise prevail. At a time, moreover, when, in spite of the undoubted progress of the healing art, we still hear of the disagreements of doctors, it is satisfactory to find that three of them when discussing an important and very prevalent disease are in substantial agreement on nearly every point connected either with its causation, its prevention, or its cure.—*Times.*

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THE FALL IN SILVER AND ITS INFLUENCE UPON THE WHEAT AND COTTON TRADES.

THE *St. James's Gazette* says:—The intelligence that reaches us of the effects of the fall in silver upon the Lancashire cotton trade is grievous. It is evident, indeed, that if the fall continues the consequences will be very serious. The principal markets for Lancashire cotton goods are in the far East, and every fall in silver lowers proportionately the price obtainable for English cotton in the far East. It is not possible to raise prices, because, owing to the climate, the natives simply diminish their purchases. Furthermore, if British merchants were to attempt to raise their prices they would give an enormous advantage to the manufacture in India. Consequently, the fall in prices, by increasing the competition of the Indian mills, in the first place, and, in the second, by sweeping away the profit previously existing upon the trade, threatens to destroy, or, at any rate, to greatly depress the principal branch of Lancashire's cotton trade. The first result, of course, must be a considerable reduction in wages. As orders fall off, mills must either be closed or wages must be greatly lowered. Probably both consequences will follow; but the ultimate result must be a great fall in the price of the raw material. Unless the price of the raw material is reduced as much as the fall in silver, it is quite clear that the trade of Lancashire must be disorganized. Therefore, if Congress agrees to repeal the Bland Act, it will depress enormously the price of cotton. It cannot be doubted that this will have a material weight with Congress in the discussion of the subject. The silver interest in the United States is intelligent enough to appreciate the situation, and when once it is made plain to the Southern planters that by repealing the Bland Act and continuing the great depreciation of silver they are lowering the price of their own great crop, it is hardly likely that they will support the repeal. Such being the case, it seems reasonable to infer that the fall in silver is going too far. It seems to be settled that, at the conference to be held next month, the Latin Union will be prolonged, at least for a time. The chief danger, therefore, that lies over the silver market is the agitation for the repeal of the Bland Act; but, as we have just been showing, the state of the cotton market is an extremely strong argument against that agitation, and the great increase in the Indian exports of wheat is another very strong argument.

THE *Saturday Review*, in the course of a long article on the fall of silver, also points out the advanced influence it is exercising over the Lancashire cotton trade, but it argues that there are countervailing advantages. The fall in silver, it says, has given a great stimulus to the export trade of India. The cutting of the Suez Canal, the construction of railways throughout India, and the fall in silver together have created a great export trade in wheat from India. Until a few years ago it was entirely impossible to export wheat from India to Europe, but in consequence of the combination of causes to which we have referred, the Indian wheat trade is now an extremely large one. In the first eight months of the current year we bought from the United States, in round figures, about 20 million bushels of wheat; we bought from Russia about 7½ million bushels, and we bought from India about 6½ million bushels. India, it will be seen, supplied nearly as much to us as Russia, and of late the Indian exports have been largely increasing. In the week ended Tuesday night as much as 19,000 tons of wheat were exported from Bombay to Europe. This was an increase over the corresponding week of last year of 8,203 tons, or over 43 per cent. It may be, of course, that some exceptional cause led to this; but when we bear in mind that the price of wheat in Europe is considerably lower now than it was twelve months ago, we can but come to the conclusion that the fall in silver has not only made up for the fall in the price of wheat in Europe, but has actually benefited the Indian exporter more than he has been injured by the fall of wheat here in Europe. It is estimated, indeed, that if the value of the rupee were to fall permanently to 1s. 5d., India would be able to supply the whole of Europe with all the wheat it requires. This may be perhaps an exaggerated view of the matter, but looking to the fact that India is now the third greatest exporter of wheat in the world, and that only a few years ago it exported no wheat, it would be rash to say that the estimate may not be based upon good data. And, as the depreciation of silver is thus stimulating the export of wheat, it is acting in a similar way upon the exports of all other raw produce and raw materials. Already, as we have shown above, India exports nearly as much wheat as Russia. If the value of the rupee were to remain permanently at 1s. 6d., it is probable that she would beat Russia altogether, while good judges are of opinion that with the rupee at 1s. 5d., she would be able to undersell even the United States. Leaving that, however, out of the question, it seems to be proved that with the rupee at 1s. 6d. India can undersell Russia in the wheat markets of Western Europe. But the wheat trade is of immense value to Russia. Not only do the Russian peasants raise their crops largely for sale to Western Europe, but also the Russian railways depend for a considerable part of their earnings upon that trade, and likewise the Russian ports depend to a considerable extent upon that trade for their prosperity. The supplanting of Russia in the wheat markets of Western Europe by India, therefore, would inflict a serious blow upon the prosperity of that Empire. She has suffered greatly from being supplanted by the United States. If she is now practically driven out of the markets by India, her sufferings will be far greater. The peasants who find it difficult now to pay their taxes will find it still more difficult then. Poverty will increase and with it discontent, and thus it will be rendered less and less easy for the Government to carry on that aggressive policy which has so long kept the world in apprehension of war. If, then, the fall of the rupee is disadvantageous to the Indian Treasury, it is of great advantage to the Indian cultivators. By weakening Russia it also aids India in the coming struggle in Central Asia. Were we to put Lancashire and our own trade entirely out of the question, a dispassionate consideration would seem to lead to the conclusion that a permanent fall in the rupee would benefit India more than it would injure her. A permanent fall in the rupee, of course, would perpetuate the loss of the Government by exchange; but, as it would develop immensely the export trade in wheat, cotton, jute, and other articles, it would enormously increase the wealth of the country, and therefore would permit of an augmentation of taxation. And when once the limit of the fall should be reached the injury even to Lancashire would be ended. Lancashire suffers chiefly because the fall is going on. If it were arrested, if at last the value of silver became stable, at no matter what point, prices would accommodate themselves to the new value, and after a while no doubt the Lancashire trade would recover its old prosperity. The manner in which this would be accomplished is not difficult to see. Owing to the nature of the climate the Indian population can do with very little clothing; and were the Lancashire merchants, therefore, to attempt to raise the price of cotton they would lead probably to such a diminution in the consumption of cotton goods as would defeat their object, and at the same time they would give the cotton mills of Bombay such an advantage over them as would aggravate their present embarrassments. Lancashire, therefore, cannot reasonably hope to make up its loss through the depreciation of silver by raising the price of cotton goods in India.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

'By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½-lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus:—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

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AND COMPANY,
REMOVED TO 9, FORBES-STREET, FORT.

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS, ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

New ENGINES and BOILERS
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Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.

Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.

One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 28' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.

The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.

One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.

One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 4.'

Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.

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PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.

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CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.
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THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
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GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
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GEORGE and JOHN GORDON SMITH, of THE GLENLIVET DISTILLERY, beg to intimate that "GLENLIVET is a district which belongs exclusively to His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon and that their Distillery was the *first* and is now the *only* licensed Distillery in Glenlivet, and they respectfully caution the trade and the public against parties offering other whiskies as "GLENLIVET."

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WE beg to invite attention to our Selection of PABSTMANN'S Celebrated STILL HOCKS from the Rhine Provinces at prices ranging from Rs. 16 to Rs. 34 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 9 to Rs. 16 per dozen pints. The assortment we offer has been carefully selected to allow of Connoisseurs making selections to suit their respective requirements.

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RUPEES 36 PER MONTH
For 2 years
WITH POSSESSION OF THE INSTRUMENT
Will make you Proprietor of a
SCHEIDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE
PRIZE MEDAL PIANO.
EASY TERMS, CONVENIENT PAYMENTS.
These Instruments are offered to everybody.
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Stands the test of this trying climate most wonderfully. The more it is used the richer and softer it is. It always keeps its Brilliancy of Tone. Very good and sweet-toned. Full and rich. Charmingly flexible. Soft, pleasant and easy to the touch. No metallic jingling. A wonderful instrument. Action never fails. The frame is perfect. A-1 Piano for the Country. Always my favourite. These are some of the expressions used by those who have tried these celebrated instruments. Testimonials free on application to

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The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harrassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It

Cures Dyspepsia, Brain and Nerve Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
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Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Nervousness and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever Cause arising.

The effect of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate, all the Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nervous and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed, Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin clear and healthy, and the hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the organs of nutrition.

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The unequalled Curative properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions, Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of robust manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed.

OVER TWENTY YEARS' CRUCIAL TEST and Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the world, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such ted praise and distinguished recognition.

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DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India.
Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.
Manufactured only at
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BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from Cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

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KROPFF ICE AND COOLING MACHINES

and are fully prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for supplying them with

ONE TO TEN TONS PER DAY.

Machines, which we erect complete and deliver in working order.

To remove any possible doubt about the superiority of these machines over those of other makers, we have erected a 2½ tons Machine here, near Grant-road Rail-road Station, for the purpose of proving by absolute facts, to intending purchasers of Ice Machines, their superiority, economy and simplicity in working and the PURITY of the CRYSTAL ICE.

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THE MAGNET GRAND BAZAAR,
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THE PROPRIETOR begs to inform the Public of Bombay that a large assortment of Ready-made Clothes, Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, Hats, Boots and Shoes; Parsee and Indian long Coats, Waterproofs, Neckties, Kid Gloves for Gentlemen and Children, &c., Ladies' Ulsters, Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets, Boots and Shoes for Ladies and Children, and a General Stock from the First Markets of Europe.

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The Silver and Gold from Paris.
The "KORAN" from 2 number, very excellently bound in best leather.
The above articles will be sold at
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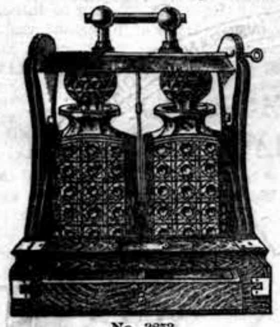
"OPEN SESAME"
SPIRIT STAND,
OF
NICKEL-MOUNTED BRITISH OAK.

Just introduced, and for which the SOLE RIGHT OF SALE IN INDIA has been secured by us for a Term.

The Advantages claimed for this Spirit Stand are three in number—

1.—It is locked securely by merely pressing down and snapping the flaps which fall over the stoppers. At the same time the Cigar Drawer is also securely fastened.



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2.—Below the Bottles there is a neat divided Drawer for Cigars.

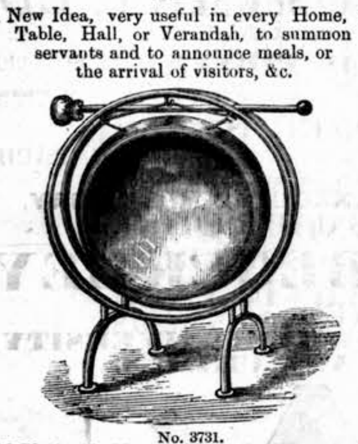
3.—The key is required only for opening the Stand, which may be left unlocked and in use at pleasure. The lock is an excellent one, with a small sized key.

CASH PRICES:
With Bottles Half-Cut, Rs. 85.
With Bottles Cut all over, Rs. 95.
With 3 Bottles Cut all over, Rs. 135.
With 3 Bottles Half-Cut, Rs. 122.

The "OPEN SESAME" Spirit Stand can be procured only from us at our ESTABLISHMENTS.

"KOI HAI?" GONGS.

A New Idea, very useful in every Home, for Table, Hall, or Verandah, to summon servants and to announce meals, or the arrival of visitors, &c.



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Of Platinoid Metal, which does not tarnish. Gong and Stand of the same metal.
Rs. 26, Cash.

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RAYNHAM'S ENTERICON is An Absolute Remedy for the Cure of Nervous Prostration, Brain and Nerve Disease, Debility, Flatulence, Lassitude, Loss of Vital Power, Billious Liver Stomach and Kidney Complaints, Indigestion, and Female Complaints. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, thus for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. It never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, recommended by eminent physicians and chemists. A short trial will satisfactorily prove its efficacy. Sold by all Chemists. Price 6s., 11s., and 32s.

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HORSES! HORSES! Arrival of the First Batch of Arab Horses per s. s. "Java" from Bussorah.

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WRIGHT'S AN ELEGANT TOILET SOAP
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TABLETS 6d & 1/ BOXES 1/6
PRESCRIBED BY THE ENTIRE MEDICAL PROFESSION FOR THE CURE OF SKIN DISEASES.
PROTECTS FROM MEASLES SMALL POX & SCARLET FEVER
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IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY
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PAIN KILLER has never failed when used according to printed directions inclosing each bottle, and is perfectly safe even in the most inexperienced hands.

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PAIN KILLER is unquestionably the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings speedy and permanent relief in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

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No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Sold by all druggists.

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Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY,
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COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates*, being in a concentrated form. Made instantaneously with boiling water, and palatable without milk.

The FACULTY pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon,* or *Supper*;" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children. Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts.
Adopted as a Medical Comfort in the Royal Navy.
Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in Air-tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d., &c.
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AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

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HIGHEST PRIZE AWARDED AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, AND THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL ICE MACHINES THERE.

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MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. are prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for the establishment and starting of ICE FACTORIES in any part of India, such Contracts to include the whole of the Ice Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c. Free Delivery on the spot. Also Fixing, Starting, and Working the Ice Machinery, in full operation for one month, or longer period. MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. in these cases undertake all trouble and risks, and bind themselves to hand over the Plant in complete working order as a going concern.

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Machines for making Half Ton of Ice upwards, constantly in hand or in stock. Ice-making offers a Lucrative Investment of Capital and time to Persons of moderate means.

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FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, NEURALGIA, AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.
H. & T. KIRBY AND Co.'S ORIGINAL PHOSPHORUS PILLS
ARE THE BEST REMEDIES.

The restorative power of Phosphorus is MOST REMARKABLE. Cures are effected by the following Preparations in cases which have resisted all other medicines. In these forms Phosphorus is as harmless as Quinine, while its effects on the nervous system are far more beneficial.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILL, No. 1.

This Pill affords considerable relief when the system is jaded and worn by unusual strain or temporary nervous exhaustion. In cases of despondency and grief its EXHILARATING and ENERGISING effect is most marked.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILL, No. 3.

This is a valuable Restorative. It acts as a nutrient to the entire nervous system, giving POWER TO THE BRAIN and spinal cord, and to the functions presided over by them. It gives tone to the DIGESTIVE ORGANS, and improves the condition of the whole body.

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This Pill is specially useful in Atonic Dyspepsia and Lowness of Spirits, arising from overwork. It is a useful STIMULANT also in cases of functional impotence, in prematurely aged and debilitated subjects and to remedy the effects of excesses.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON, AND CANTHARIDES, No. 30.

This Pill is specially useful in CHRONIC URETHAL DISCHARGES, in ATONY, OR PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER, and in all those diseases for which the PHOSPHORUS and NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6, are found useful.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILL.

Composed of Phosphorus Iron, Quinine, and Nux Vomica. This is an invaluable remedy for nervous diseases characterized by DEBILITY, POVERTY OF BLOOD, and LOSS OF NERVE POWER. It cures NEURALGIA, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, and other manifestations of Nervous Exhaustion very rapidly. Brain workers, Clergymen, Professional and BUSY COMMERCIAL MEN, who are habitually overworked, derive great benefit from a course of this combination of tonics. For CONVALESCENTS FROM FEVERS and other exhausting diseases this is a powerful RESTORATIVE.

CAUTION.—H. & T. KIRBY & Co. have to caution the Medical Profession and the Public against SEVERAL IMITATIONS of their well-known preparations. Some of these are made with POWDERED PHOSPHORUS, and are EXCEEDINGLY DANGEROUS, while others are perfectly INERT. Every bottle of Kirby & Co.'s genuine Pills bears the Trade Mark of the Company.

Price Rs. 2, Rs. 3 8, Rs. 6-8 each.

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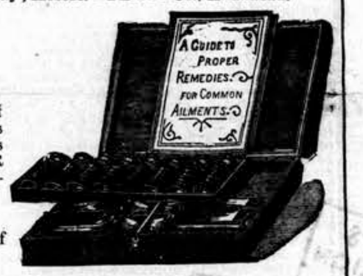
KIRBY AND CO.'S
CASE OF PROPER REMEDIES
FOR COMMON AILMENTS


A GUIDE TO PROPER REMEDIES FOR COMMON AILMENTS

Contains all that is required for the first Treatment of ACCIDENTS and INJURIES—to arrest Bleeding, dress wounds, relieve pain and procure sleep, also proper medicines for CATARRH, CONSTIPATION, DIARRHŒA, LIVER and STOMACH DISORDERS, and other COMMON COMPLAINTS with Book of Instructions.

In Solid Leather, Size 10 by 6½ by 2 inches. Price 35/-

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay, also supply this case of Best Block Tin, Japanned.

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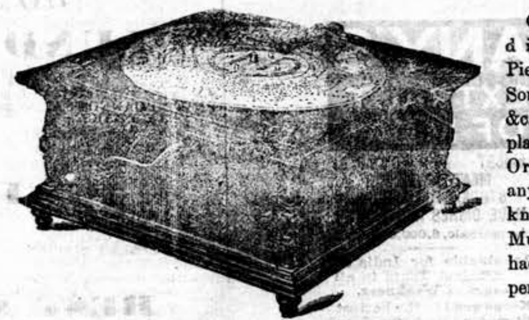
CHAMPAGNE.
HEIDSIECK & CO.'S
DRY
MONOPOLE.
OF ALL
WINE MERCHANTS.

SAMUEL RICHARDS & CO., LONDON—SOLE AGENTS FOR HEIDSIECK & CO., REIMS.

THE PATENT ARISTON, A MUSICAL MARVEL.



Just Arrived, a large stock of Music Discs to the New Improved ARISTONS (or Hand Organs), which can be had with 12 Pieces of Music & Packing Case, complete, at Rs. 45 Cash.

Also Hindoostanee Tunes to be had.

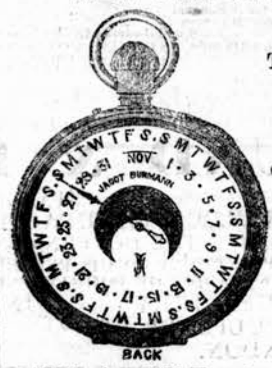
Over 1,300 different Pieces: Dances, Songs, Hymns, &c., &c., to be played on this Organ without any previous knowledge of Music. Can be had at Rs. 10 per dozen.

The ARISTON is a Reed Musical Instrument, and adapted to be automatically operated upon by simple Discs of perforated cardboard, each containing one tune. No limit to variety of Music. Plays HYMNS, TUNES, POPULAR AIRS, SETS OF QUADRILLES, POLKAS, WALTZES, REELS, and HORNPIPES with a clearness, accuracy, and degree of execution which but few performers can equal. A MERE CHILD CAN PLAY IT. Very handy in absence of any Military or String Band.

The ARISTON, with its automatic music, represents both organ and organist, music, musician, and music teacher; it is admirably adapted for singing and dancing parties, evening entertainments and educational purposes, and is therefore not only the latest musical Novelty, but also the most remarkable musical instrument of the age.

L. STEFFENAUER also has the pleasure to inform his numerous Friends and Constituents that he has always in stock Watches of every description, in Gold, Silver and Nickel Silver Cases, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 1,000. Price List sent free on application.

NEW PATENT CALENDAR KEYLESS WATCH.



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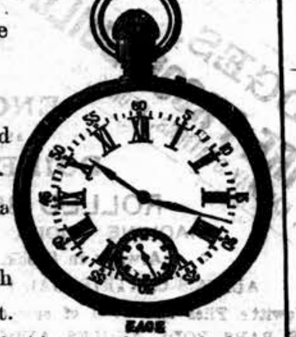

FACE

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WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER & ELECTRICIAN,
No. 8, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
INVALID'S PORT WINE.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
Price Rs. 27-12 Net per dozen Quarts.
THIS WINE HAS NOW MANY IMITATIONS.
See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsules, and Labels.

Practical Notes on the importance to People living in India of
FREEMAN'S SYRUP OF PHOSPHORUS,
BY A RETIRED INDIAN ARMY DOCTOR.

The value of Phosphorus as a remedy for Functional Disorders of the Nervous System induced by overwork and other exhausting influences incidental to modern life, and especially to those residing in the Tropics, has long been recognised by the medical profession both in England and India. Phosphorus, it is well known, is a normal constituent of the blood, and a never-failing ingredient in all the more important tissues and fluids of the body. It is a very important constituent of nerve tissue, and is found especially abundant in the brain.

Phosphorus is a very important alimentary principle; it is present in minute quantities in most food, and it is a matter of popular experience that food which is rich in Phosphorus is found to possess remarkable sustaining power. Oysters, lobsters, and other shell fish are partaken of almost greedily at late suppers, at balls, and after unusual exercise. Eggs also contain Phosphorus, and are very sustaining, and in normal states of living the supply obtained from these sources is sufficient.

The conditions of life in India, however, are exceptional, and altogether differ from life in England—the climate inducing, in many cases, lassitude, loss of energy and mental depression; in others again, as Judges, Civilians, Merchants, similar symptoms show themselves, the result of an overworked brain; and in all such cases, if Freeman's Syrup of Phosphorus is at once prescribed, the early symptoms are speedily remedied, instead of the characteristic ones of overwork, mental depression, premature mental decay setting in, and finishing with a general break up of the health.

Freeman's Syrup of Phosphorus is unquestionably the remedy for this; it is really food for the brain and nerves. A teaspoonful taken alone, or in half a wine glass of quinine wine or water, three times a day (at meal times), will indeed be found a boon to hard brain workers.

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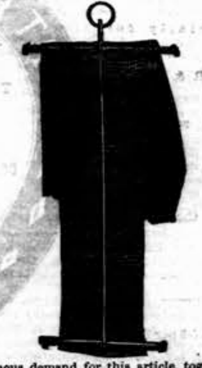

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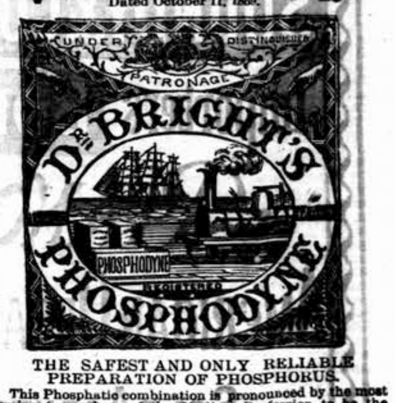

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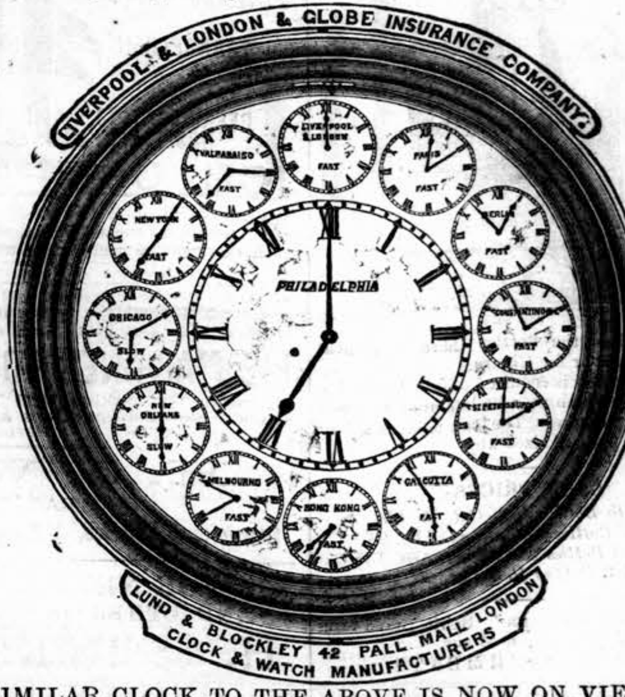

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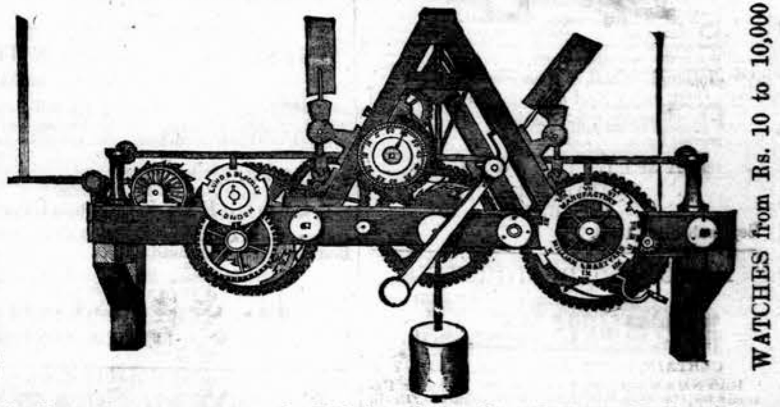

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